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And Keligious Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1829.

# RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

UNITARIANISM DEVELOPED.

Messes. Editors,—The time is at last arrived, when those, calling themselves Christians and ministers of Christ's Gospel, come out and virtually declare that we have no Revelation from God, that the Bible is not the Word of God. In, the last Christian Examiner we are told that "The Canonical books of the New Testament are not the reve-lation that God made by Christ." Where, then,

what he did, but also what he said, to relate his long and beautiful sermon on the mount, his inci-dental conversations, his parables and their explan-

ations, his doctrines, his threatenings and warnings his words of reproof and of consolation—his conver-

sation with the woman of Samaria, in the absence of his disciples—his prayers, and his strong utterings of superhuman agony in the garden, while his followers stept. And this relation is of words and events having respect to that time when his disciples were under many false impressions as to the character and office and purposes of their Master. And were men, hearing and seeing under the influences of these false impressions, left by God, without the guidance of his spirit "into all truth," to have to man the words of life from their Master's

declare to man the words of life from their Master's lips? Can the writer in the Examiner lay his fin-

lips? Can the writer in the Examiner lay his finger on one passage in the Bible, and say to those whom he is set over to instruct in the truths of the tospel, "It is thus; for Christ has said it?" He would not dare risk his reputation for common sense, or common honesty, and answer, "I can?" If, then, the opinion he has broached, be belief, what is unbelief; if it be faith, what is Infidelity? Let it not be said that he wrote in the heat and haste contravers: "Ressing, in expression, beyond

of controversy, pressing, in expression, beyond what he really meant. Daring as his declaration

is, it is not written incautiously; rash as it is in one is, it is not written intended say, has as it is notice sense, we feel that, in another sense, it is neither open nor manly. Though we hardly know what more there is to deny, we cannot but feel that behind this declared unbelief, lurks still more of unbelief. I what we wish the writer had golden out.

In short we wish the writer had spoken out

with his whole heart and mind all he thinks of the

with his whole heart and mind all he thinks of the Saviour himself. It is impossible to read the passage we shall extract, without sad misgivings. His preceding numbers on the same subject (the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews) contain principles which could not stop short of the passage we shall quote. So do many of his earlier writings, and many of the writings of his coadjutors in the Examiner and other works. We have been paintly that surprised. Clear-headed men warned

examiner and other works. We have been pained, but not surprised. Clear-headed men warned some of these gentlemen long ago whither they were going; and it needed no prophets' vision to see into the dark void that lay before them.

"These books," says the writer, (the books of

the New Testament,) "it is true, are not a revela-tion. They are nothing more than the best records which remain to us of the revelation which God

made by Jesus Christ. This revelation—it is a truth which we wish was more widely and better understood—is not to be identified with the canon-

ical books of the New Testament. It consists of a very few all-important truths, the knowledge of

which, if it had so pleased God, might have been preserved in books very different from those we

now possess, or through any mode of tradition, by which those truths, and the evidence of the divine authority of him who taught them, could have

been, in a satisfactory manner, communicated to after ages. We will explain ourselves by an ex-

ample. Let us suppose a philosopher of a mind as enlarged as that of Cicero, and of as high and pure moral sentiments, to have been convinced, during

the apostolic age, that Christ was a messenger from God, and to have carefully collected and committed

writing all the information which could then be

procured concerning his character, miracles and

dectrines, and to have subjoined his own explana-

tions and remarks. Let us, at the same time, sup-pose him neither called to be an apostle, nor having

his mind miraculously illuminated, but left by God to the exercise of those natural powers which he had originally bestowed upon him. The work of

such a writer would, as far as we can judge, have been of at least equal value with any book which

remains to us; though it must have been altogether different from any book of the New Testament.

"The canonical books of the New Testament

are not the revelation which God made by Christ. The character which belongs to the latter is not to be transferred to the former, neither the teaching

of our Saviour, nor the influence of God's Spirit in

enlightening the minds of the apostles, preserved them from all the errors of their age; from the in-

them from all the errors of their age; from the in-fluence of all human prejudices and feelings, from inconclusive reasoning, or from all ambiguity, im-propriety, and insufficiency in the use of language. The books of the New Testament afford satisfacto-

y information concerning those truths which it was he purpose of God to reveal to man." Do they

to be, what man of common sense would rest easy with no better evidence of his title to his houses and

lands than this? Not the writer, we will vouch for him. He goes on: "These truths rest not, there-

re, on any particular sentences, incidental remarks

gures, or turns of expression in the books of the

New Testament. Their promulgation is independent of any particular form of words. They are to

gathered, not from what is said here or there by

ne writer or another, but from a general survey of the original records of our religion."—What

when not a line of those records is to be depended "Such a survey will leave us in no doubt

what was taught by Christ and his apostles as

revelation of God. In ascertaining the truths

which are to be believed upon his authority, we

which are to be believed upon his authority, we are not to confound with them the opinions, conceptions, and reasonings of any particular writer upon the different subjects which he may have happened to touch, or to regard that language which he may have used with the freedom and looseness of extempore speech, as if it had been made secure, at once from error and from misapprehension, by an immediate interposition of the Almighty."—The reader will see, from the words which we have put in italies, that had even the philosophic Cicero

put in italies, that had even the philosophic Cicero been the hearer and reporter of Christ's words,

If they are what the writer describes then

woman of Samaria, in the absence

and other congenial ranged, with biograph-by JAMES MARSH, at. In Five Volumes. above-named work les, which attend an I character and spirit The writer in the Examiner has too much acuteness not to perceive that he may grant inspiration to the Saviour, yet leave man without a divine authority to which to appeal, if he can make it to appear that those by whom Christ's words and acts purport to be related, were not in an especial manner protected against error in their relation. Only two of the writers of the Gospels were with our Saviour while on earth. And if these two were unuspired into, they were no other than two ignorant, tow-born, prejudiced Jews. And what did these ignorant, fallible men undertake? After having passed through suffering and sorrow, lofty erring and disappointed hopes, through hurry and through confounding terrors, they undertake, years after their Master's crucifixion, to tell us not only what he did, but also what he said, to relate his m it, are different in mong us. The pre-superiority of the our own age, and offavorable to any at-

almost forgotten pro-strong is his convic-e conferred upon our our country, by in-h animated the great conferred an endoconferred an endur-of the 17th century, r accomplishing that aded to republish, are try; and those of the ace among us, afford thes of spiritual wis-ared forth in an age for profound, bold, grounded, but lofty riod have, within a

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instead of the prejudiced apostles, we should have known in thing surely; for even the Saviour of men, it seems, was guilty of "the freedom and looseness of extempore speech" in matters concerning the salvation of men. Had the writer been a man destitute of ordinary reasoning powers, though we should have rembled at his presumption, we should have pitted his weakness. As it is, we will not express what he has compelled us to think of the matter. Had he attacked God's word like an open deist; it would have shocked us less than to hear him in relating his rash opinions, speak of "our Saviour," and of God in connexion with him. The short passage we have dwelt upon, is thrown out to work its way awhile. When the people are a little more enlightened, we look to have the writer come out in full.

It is pretty generally understood who the writer

the writer come out in full.

It is pretty generally understood who the writer is. So far, there has been no attempt at concealment, we believe. We have nothing to do with him as an individual. He is not accountable to us for his orinichs. But to One he is accountable to to One who will judge him and us at the last day. May he live to have other views of that Judge before he is summoned to his bar.

It is proper, however, to remind the community that the writer is, by far, the most influential Instructer in the Theological Seminary at Cambridge; that from year to year young men pass from the University into that School, and, thence, into the world, under the name of ministers of Christ, and

world, under the name of ministers of Christ, and to preach—what? The Gospel of Christ? If their Instructer is right, Christ has no Gospel.

It may not be generally known that the Christian Examiner, as we have been informed, has, for some months past, been conducted by a society made up of two of three officers of Harvard College, the leading Unitarian clergymen of Boston, a few clergymen belonging to the neighborhood, and some other gentlemen. We could name most of these; but the community is not likely to fall into a mistake on this point. Under the sanction of these gentlemen the writer before us has come out. They are not to wash their hands of the matter And we are accused of persecution, because we will not exchange pulpits with such men, and suffer them to preach their gospel to our people, for the Gospel of Christ.

It is sad to see to what the pride of man leads him when he arrays himself against the humbling teachings of the Cross. Yet in every affliction there is a way of escape, and every sorrow has its con-

There is not a true believer who does not rejoice in this timely declaration of unbelief in the inspiration of the Scriptures. An enemy has done for the cause of Revealed Truth, what could scarcely have been done by its friends.

Deen done by its friends.

Note. In some of the back numbers of the Spirit of the Pilgrims is a series of essays on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. We know not where the subject is treated more perspicuously and clearly. We hope the series will soon be published separately. It might be filled out with advantage. The writer is sometimes brief almost to a fault.

# For the Boston Recorder ADDRESS TO THE FEMALES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In this age of benevoient enterprize, when the friends of the Redeemer are continually devising new and noble schemes for the advancement of his kingdom, not one plan has been projected so truly grand as that in which the American Bible Soc. are at present engaged. We refer to the resolution, adopted at their last anniversary, of furnishing every destitute family, throughout the United States with the Sacred Scriptures within two years, if it

shall-please God to prosper their exertions.

To enable them to do this there must necessarily be a large increase of their funds, and they are now earnestly soliciting the zealous co-operation of their auxiliaries in this holy cause. Many of these auxiliary societies are composed of females, and we know much has been already done by them in the work of distributing the Scriptures, perhaps more than by the other sex; but may they not with pro-priety, be urged to come forward as individuals in this glorious untertaking? We are convinced that the sphere of their exertions may be greatly larged, and that if they will only engage in the cause with that warmth of feeling, that holy ardor which it so justly demands, they may easily pour into the treasury a large proportion of the sum required for the prosecution of so grand a design.

We earnestly appeal to those among them who profess to be the friends of God. What do you propose to yourselves as the great employment of your lives, redeemed as you are at an infinite price, and consequently bound by the strongest possible obligations to the service of your Creator? You will undoubtedly reply, "It is our desire and aim to glorify God and to benefit our fellow creatures." In what way then, we would ask, can this be more effectually done than by diffusing the Sacred Scriptures? In this blessed book the natural and moral attributes of the Deity are described in affecting manner, and guided by the Holy Spirit, his glorious character bursts upon the soul in all its majesty and loveliness. Let, then, its sacred pages be more generally perused by the inhabitants of our wast country, and the God whom you adore will receive an increased revenue of honor and

And surely if it is your aim to benefit your fellow creatures you will ardently desire to put them in possession of this holy volume, for you feel that it is more precious than millions of gold and silver. You know from experience the efficacy of your Saviour's intercessory prayer, "Sanctify them by thy truth; thy word is truth." Its pure light has dispelled the darkness in which your mind was shrouded, and has guided your wandering feet into the paths of righteousness and peace. In seasons of deep afflic-tion and bitter trial it has imparted to your troubled spirit the sweetest consolation. You have often seen the soul sustained by its unfailing promises in its last and terrible agony; and you hope your-selves, when called to contend with your dreaded enemy, to derive from the same source strength for the conflict. Now picture to yourselves, for a mo-ment, a people destitute of such a treasure. Ignopless, and guilty, in the midst of ten tion, and exposed to various sufferings, they have no guide, no safeguard, no consolation.

And, when the hour of death arrives, Deep horror seizes on the coul; In vain the lab'ring spirit strives Its dark forebodings to control. To them no cheering light is giv'n To dissipate this fearful gloom; No message comes of peace with heav'n, No hope of joys beyond the tomb.

After having contemplated this picture for a while contrast it with your own rich privileges, and then say, can you refrain from making all the efforts in your power to remove this famine of the word of God? Assuredly, if your hearts really glow with Christian benevolence, you will pant to convey to your destitute fellow countrymen a treasure of such feel that the wealth of the whole world could afford you no compensation. Certainly, if Providence has

given you the ability, nothing but cold indifference

given you the ability, nothing but cold indifference can restrain the energies of your soul, and prevent your zealous co-operation with the American Bible Society in their sublime exertions.

If, upon examination, you discover a reluctance to engaging in this holy enterprize, you have cause to suspect the genuineness of your faith, the reality of your love, and should immediately, low in the dust, acknowledge your guilt and pray that God would grant you true repentance and inspire you with a nobler spirit.

It may be imagined, by some, that, in this highly favored land, there can be but a small number who

to may be imagined, by some, that, in this nightly favored land, there can be but a small number who either do not, or may not possess the word of God. This is unhappily a mistake. True, much of our heloved country is enlightened with the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, but there are also dark portions of fearful extent, where its pure light has never penetrated. In some of our new settlements and in parts of those states formerly under the French and Spanish governments, scarcely a Bible can be found, and large sections of country have been discovered by our missionaries where there was an absolute destitution of the Sacred Scriptures. In one place whole families were seen who, altho' arrived at years of maturity, had never heard of a Saviour and even appeared ignorant of the existence of a First Great Cause.

We learn, from authentic sources, that there are, at present, 800,000 families in the United States destitute of Bibles. Connected with these families are 100,000 poor widows; about 100,000 more are the wives of degraded wretches, whose families are impoverished by their brutal intemperance; be-tween 2 and 300,000 are indigent orphans; and

200,000 heads of families, who by the Providence of God, are struggling with extreme poverty. If it be asked "in what way can we best assist the Parent Society?" We would reply that instead of waiting until application is made to you by authorized agents, (a course which is always attended with much expense,) let every female, to whom God has given the ability, immediately constitute hersell a life member of the Society. In this great nation, there exists, must be thousand who wight nation there surely must be thousands who might easily do this with a little self-denial

There are also at least 500 dergymen who might be made life members by the ladies of their parishes and 2000 clergymen's wives. Let only all this be effected and the contemplated design will be ex-

But it must not be forgotten that, when it is accomplished, there will yet remain the necessity of continued exertion. We are informed that the population of the United States has doubled during the last 25 years, and that it is now advancing at the rate of 1000 persons per day. Besides, there are vast regions of the earth yet unevangelized, and other portions but very partially enlightened, whom our charity ought to embrace; for Christian love is of too diffusive a character to confine its operations within any limits less extended than the world which we inhabit.

Resolve, then, in dependence on divine grace, and without any reference to the exertions of others, that you will never intermit your labors while there remains an individual destitute of so rich a reasure, and forget not to accompany all your efforts with fervent, uncounting payer, that the Holy Spirit may prepare the hearts of the people for the reception of the truth; for, without his sacred inpunces, although poor, benighted man may be in possession of this blessed volume, its contents will be unheeded, and he will sink to the regions of descriptional accomplation of guilt. pair under an additional accumulation of guilt.

Amelia.

## FOREIGN ANNIVERSARIES.

LONDON JEWS SOCIETY.

Survey of the various Stations occupied by their Missionaries : from their last annual Report.

ENGLAND .- Your Committee have been accus-England.—1 our committee have been accus-tomed, from time to time, to allude to your Episco-pal Chapel, at Bethnal-green, as an important means of affording to the Jews of London the great blessing of a preached Gospel. A small company of Jewish converts to the Christian faith meet every Sabbath-day within its hallowed walls; and ma-ny others, not yet brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, are led by the providence of God to direct their steps to this house of prayer, especially at the Monthly Lectures. On particular occasions, as, for instance, at the haptism of a converted Jewess, which recently took place there, converted Jewess, which recently took place there, considerable numbers of Jews have attended as in former years. In connection with the increase of direct Missionary effort among the Jews in London, your Episcopal Chapel has become an object of great interest, and presents to the inquiring Jew a case, and a Christian congregation composed of Jews and Gentiles, ready to receive him "as a broth-er beloved," "both in the flesh and in the Lord." The Rev. J. C. Reichardt, who for four years

previously had been laboring amongst the Jews on the Continent of Europe, was requested by your Committee to visit this country a short time before your last Anniversary, in order that they might peronally confer with him on the subject of his future Mission. After spending some time in visiting many of your Auxiliary Societies, which gave him an opportunity of commencing an intercourse with the Jews in several of the most important towns in the kingdom, he turned his attention to the metropolis, where the great body of English Jews are several months the time of your Missionary has been fully occupied by his labors a mongst the Jews, as well amongst those of the poorer class, who have justly been considered as in a most degraded state, as amongst those of a more outwardly respectable class and superior education. A regular time and place of meeting have been ap-pointed, at which a satisfactory number of Jews have attended; an interchange of kindly feeling has en promoted; a spirit of deep interest has been excited; many persons have come to inquire concerning the way of God more perfectly; several have been led to request, and to receive, a more regular course of Christian instruction. They might lay before you many circumstances in detail which would serve to animate your hopes and your zeal in this cause, but they feel it their duty to abstain from peculiar statements. Besides his regular Missionary labors in London, it has already been mentioned that Mr. Reichardt has visited other towns where the Jews reside, in his character of a Christian Missionary to that people. It is in contemplation to make occasional arrangements of that nature, as opportunity may offer. At Exeter, Plymouth, Norwich, Bristol, Bath, New-Castle-upontyne, Liverpool, and other places, Christian com-passion has been excited for the sons and daugiters Several of the Local Committees have been roused. Several of the Local Committees have adopted measures of a permanent nature, and have commenced a correspondence with your Committee on the subject of their future plans, which it is hoped may lead to more general and combined efforts behalf of the English Jews.

Society have lately resolved, with God's blessing, to commence a regular visitation of the Jewish families in that town, and to distribute the Scriptures among them. A communication was also re-ceived about the same time from one of the Secre-taries of the York Auxiliary Society, expressing the earnest desire of their committee, in connexion with that of the Sheffield Auxiliary Society, to promote the immediate appointment of a Missionary to the Jews scattered throughout the northern parts of this kingdom.

At Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, the Com-mittee of the Auxiliary Society resolved a few months ago to visit every Jewish family, for the purpose of distributing the sacred Scriptures among them. Their visits were for the most part received with thankfulness, and eighty-one complete Euglish Bibles, comprising both the Old and New-Testament, were gratuitously distributed with many dozens of tracts. Amongst the families thus visited only three instances occurred, in which the profilered grid, was rejected; in at least thirt case. proflered gift was rejected: in at least thirty cases the book was explicitly asked for.

Your Committee could easily refer to other communications as well from auxiliary committees as from private individuals which would serve as additional evidence that "The time to favour Zion, yea, the set time is come. For the servants of the Lord take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust thereof." They would state generally, that from almost all the auxiliary societies already named, and from several others, they have received accounts of the conversion and baptism of individ-uals of the Jewish nation, as it were one of a city and two of a family. Within a few months they have received particular accounts of six Jewish individuals thus received as members of the Chris-

HAMBURGH .- At this station, great opposition has been raised to the labors of your missionaries. There is a very considerable Jewish population, to whom your missionary has access, notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in his way, and from whom your Committee would be unwilling to withdraw the means of Christian instruction. They have felt themselves, therefore, called npon to persevere

in sowing the good seed.

HOLLAND.—The number of Jews in Amsterdam alone, is estimated at upwards of 20,000; and your Committee have at all times been desirous to have a missionary laboring there, though it has not been occupied as a regular station since the retirement of the Rev. A. S. Thelwall.

Detmold.—Mr. C. G. Petri has continued his

missionary labors among the Jews in the Westpha-lian provinces during the past year. Every where the truths of the Gospel appear to be making pro-gress, and the hearing ear and understanding heart are found with many.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN .- Mr. J. D. Marc. your Missionary, has been steadily engaged in the prosecution of his work, and still resides at Offenbech, within a short distance of Frankfort. The Jews of this city and neighborhood seem to be in a state of preparation for some great change. The greater number are what are called Rabbinical Jews; that is, they receive the traditions of the rabbies, and have no knowledge of the Scriptures, except as conveyed to them through the perverted channel of their own most absurd commentaries. But there is still a large body of the Love who are But there is still a large body of the Jews who are desirous of a return to pure Mosaism, laying the authenticity and divinity of the Old Testament as the foundation, and actually building a temple

est of your Committee.

quest of your Committee.

Posen.—The Journals of the Missionaries contain very satisfactory details of their interviews with the Jews, who pay them frequent visits, in some instances, with an evident blessing; in others, with apparently little or no effect. Still, Christ is preached to them. The ministry of Mr. Wermelskirch, in his public service, on the Saturday, apparently these have been attended with such sections. pears to have been attended with much success. The number of Jewish hearers has increased.

The schools established at Posen and Pinne were mentioned in the last Report; during the past year a similar school has been opened at Margoniu with equal success; and subsequently another at Schli-chtensheim, too recently to permit your Committee to give any account of its progress. They are all under the kind and active superintendence of the Committee of the Posen Society. Extremely interesting accounts have been received of the pro-gress of, Christian instruction at the School at Po-

after the Missionaries had almost abandoned in despair their plan of establishing a school for Jewish children, several providential circumstances occured which led them to renew their efforts: onsequence, their school was attended by a considerable number of children.

POLAND.—The accounts which have been received from that part of the Missionary field during the year now past, have partaken of the same interest-ing character as before, and present a most powerful appeal to all Christians in behalf of the thou

ful appeal to all Christians in behalf of the thousands and tens of thousands of Jews who crowd the towns and villages of that kingdom.

The Rev. W. F. Becker, in continuation of the history of the proceedings of the Polish Mission from your last Report, adverts to the continued circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the interest which they excite among the Jews.

In the early part of last year, two small schools for Jewish children were opened at Warsaw for the first time.

In Warsaw there is a great deal doing; fourteen

The Rev. S. R. Maitland's visit to Poland has been mentioned. He spent some time in Warsaw, and he states that if he had not been a witness to t, he could have had no adequate idea of the deep and extensive spirit of inquiry which has been raised among the Jews. Your Committee, in common they believe, with many other sincere friends of Is rael, have been deeply affected by the powerful statements of their valued friend on this subject, which so completely corroborate the communitions of the Missionaries. He writes thus:

As to the state of matters in this place, I wish the Committee were here to see for themselves.

As to whether the Jews are in earnest, and in very great numbers seriously inquiring, it admits of no doubt. On Saturday week the missionaries were actually overrun by them. I found the house full when I went up in the morning; and when I went in the afternoon, I expected from the numbers whom I met coming down the street, that all was over for the day; but when I came near the house, I saw at least I think, 150 outside the gates, who could not get on the premises, and a great many in the yard, who could not get into the house. Those I had met were probably a previous set, who had been actually, (I may say, forcibly) turned out, to make room for a fresh set. In short, the eagerness of the Jews has stirred up the rabbi to vigorous measures. He has prohibited all Jews from send-

street where it is; and on Saturday a notice was posted in the synagogue, prohibiting all intercourse with the missionaries. This damped them a little, yet on that very day the missionaries had forty-five at their service, and crowds were about the premises, who did not venture in because the rabbi had ses, who did not venture in because the rabbi had spies. It is high time for us to consider how to proceed; and I do venture to suggest to the Committee, that a liberal distribution of the Scriptures, at such a time especially, is most desirable. To expect many of these persons to pay, would be altogether absurd; and to deny them, when they come with anxious importunity in the face of this opposition,

seems to me, at least, impossible."

This unusual excitement on the subject of Christianity continued for several months, and was evidently blessed as a means of awakening in the hearts of many individuals, among the Jews, a serious concern about their souls, and a desire to embrace the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Several had been received as members of the Christian Church in the ordinance of bartism, previous to the return of the Rev. A. M'Caul, and he men-tions that nine had been baptized since his return,

Your Committee must here mention an Institu-tion which has been in existence about two years and a half at Warsaw, for the purpose of providing employment for individuals of the Jewish people, who have become exposed to privation and want, in consequence of their inquiry after, or prof ssing Christianity. It is almost needless to state, that this Institution is altogether unconnected with your Society, and that it derives no assistance whatever from your funds, though many Members, both of your Committee and of your Society in general, took a warm interest in its establishment, and still continue to give it their support. It is true, that the Jews who obtain assistance, receive Christian instruction from the Missionaries of your Society at Warsaw, that the individuals at Warsaw who man-age the Institution, act to a certain extent under the advice of the Missionaries; and that your Society has very materially assisted the funds of the Institution, by allowing them to bind the books required for the Polish Mission at the usual price; but in these instances there has been no departure from the simplicity of that principle on which your efforts are founded. Your Committee cannot but feel sensible of the painful difficulties which a Jew has to encounter even in approaching the subject of Christianity in a truly inquiring spirit. In their inter-course with Jewish converts, your Missionaries have seen and deeply felt these difficulties, and have been desirous of seeing some kind and Christian neasures adopted for their partial removal.

Providential circumstances led to the first estal-

lishment of the Institution, for which the Sheralite of Christian friends at Warsaw supplied the requisite means; and an appeal has since been made, not without effect, to the friends of Israel in this country.

[To be concluded.]

NORTH-WEST LONDON AUX. BIBLE SOCIETY.

NORTH-WEST LONDON AUX. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 16th anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 8th May at the Argyle-rooms, Regent-street.

The neeting was most respectably attended, but owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather, the numbers present were not so great as might otherwise have been expected. This meeting was remarkable for the attendance of avowed infidels, Carlie and (the Rev.!!) Robert Paylor, who had made an unsuccessful application to the Committee to be allowed to address the assembly. Carlie did not take his place on the platform, but Taylor did, and remained during a considerable portion of the business of the day, taking occasional notes on a small ivery tablet. Shortly before he retired, he laid on the Secretary's table one of the cards of admission to the meeting, on the back of which was written. "The Pev. Robert Taylor, A. M., avowed infidel." Then followed an opinion with respect to the sacred truths of Christianity, which we will not disgrace our coloims, or gratify his malignant design, by publishing.

Soon after twelve o'clock, the Hon. Chas. J. Shore was called to the chair, after which Mr. C. J. Thrupp proceeded to read the Report of the Committee as to the state of the Association during the past year. After alluding to the saccessful career of the Parent Society, and the general prosperity of the parent Institution, it is, however, a most startling and astounding fact that the Auxiliaries of London and its environs have been for some time in a state of declension; their read has relaxed, and their contributions have been diminished. We solemnly call upon all persons who may hear our voice, or into whose hands this Report may fall, to arise and assist in the removlements this Report may fall, to arise and assist in the remov-

their contributions have been diminished. We solemally call upon all persons who may hear our voice, or into whose hands this Report may full, to arise and assist in the removal of this anomaly and disgrace." The Report then detailed the result of exertions recently made in favour of this Society. One Association on the north-west (the Lisson Green.) has been revived with the most promising appearance of success, but so recently, that no fruit can as yet 1 o expected from their exertions. The Committee had the pleasure to record the formation of an Association for Bayswater, by a company of ladies, and the simple faith and humble love exhibited upon that occasion, was of the most gratifying unture. Through the continued exertions of the Ladies' Association, the sum of 62/. Dec had been receivmanner over extension upon that occasion, was of the Dadies' Associations, for sun of 62l. 10s. had been received towards the general purposes of the Parent Institution, and 18l. 10s. towards the tonds of the Auxiliany. The Gentlemen's Associations of Fitzroy-square and Lisson Green had been organized, and were proceeding with zeal and energy. The Paddington and Oxford-market, and Yorksquare Associations continued their exertions. The Cavendish-square Association was actively exerting itself in a place adjoining their districts, notorious for poverty and vice, where in 480 families visited by them, seventy were found without the Word of God!! The Report next called the attention of the Meeting to the district of the Edgewarr-road, which it was said, was without any Association, and which, it was feared, would on investigation be found yet more destitute of the Scriptures, the inhabitants being equally deprayed, and more turbulent in their conduct, but the Committee added, that they had not been able to find any individual willing to take the task of occupying this reglected field, in which there was every prospect that different execution would be crowned with an abundant harvest. In pointing out the result of their labora during the last year, the Committee stated, that they had the satisfaction to amounce an increasing demand for the Scriptures, and in consequence a greater sale has been 504 Bibles, and 462 Testaments, making together 966 copies of the Word of God; and this, added to the former distribution, makes a testal of 13,759 dispersed in the district since the formation of your Auxiliary. But with this increasing demand for the Scriptures, it is with deep regret they remark a very considerable falling off in their income—the amount being only 3611, 7s. 2d., of which 1591, 2s. 6d. have been received from the Branch Associations. They have been able, therefore, after paying 1881, 18s. 7d. for books, to pre ent the Payent Society with only 701, towards their general purposes.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The eighteenth anniversary of this Society took place May 16, at the City of London Tavern, the Right Hon.

May 16, at the City of London Tavern, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ebrington in the chair.

John Wilks Esq., the Secretary, said, that nineteen years had now clapsed since it suggested itself to him, that some vigorous and determined steps were necessally to be taken, for the protection of Civil and Religious Liberty; and it was now eighteen years since he had presented himself before their first annual meeting. It had been his curtom to state orally, the annual proceedings of the Society; but during the last two years, the state of his health had rendered it necessary to substitute for his extempore relation, a rhort written statement.

He then read the Report, which commenced with the ex-He then read the Region, which commences with the ex-pression of gratisate for the progress made by the great cause of religious freedom since the establishment of the Society, and more particularly within the last and present year. After dwelling with animation upon this topic, it proceeded to state, that unfortunately some remains of the

MMiolD · 6441 V113-19 former system were still visible, and enumerated a considerable variety of cases of inconvenience, arising from the refusal of clergymen to bury Dissenters, the exaction of double fees, the rebaptism of infants, the demands made for poor rates on meeting houses, exaction of tolls, disturbance of worship, in some of which cases there had been great reason to complain of the partiality of clerical magistrates. The Catholic Relief Bill was adverted to, as having been sanctioned mid aided in every way in their power. It drew the attention of the Society to four parts which were considered essential. 1st, The termination of the power of clergymen, to exclude the corpses of Dissenters brought for interment from the church, as well as the power of refusing to read the burial service over baptists. 2d, The amendment of the last Toleration Act, so as to do away doubts and make it simple and effective. 3d, To effect the exception of meeting houses from assessment and poor rates; and, 4th, The substitution of registries of births, for baptismal registries, which would get rid of all the disadvantages to which the registries of Dissenters were exposed, and which was recommended by various other reasons even of a national character. In conclusion, it stated, that the annual subscriptions had greatly declined, that the Committee had given 1000/L, towards the expenses of carrying the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, incurred by the Committee for that purpose, and promised that as long as that final lasted, it should be applied er system were still visible, and enumerated a con Acts, incurred by the Committee for that purpose, and promised that as long as that fund lasted, it should be applied to the objects of the Society, at the same time, that it impressed upon the meeting the necessity that still existed for exertion and for assistance.

### PHILO-JUDIEAN SOCIETY.

The third anniversary was held in London, May 20th, H. Drummond, Esq. in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mann. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Capt. G. Gambier, R. N., Mr. Abrahains a converted Jew, Viscount Mandeville, Mr. Simond, Hebrew, Mr. Tudor, H. Percival, Esq. Hon. J. J. Strutt, Rev. Hugh M'Neille, Rev. Mr. Rees Rev. G. T. Noel, Rev. S. R. Maitland, and Rev. E. Man

Mr. J. A. Brown (the Secretary) read the Report. It began by observing,—That amidst the hopes and lears, the struggles, defeats, and triumphs of contending parties, the Jewish cause had, during the past year, gained additional strength, and that whilst the world at buge was every day involving itself more deeply in confusion and darkness, there was reason to believe that the time was rapidly approaching when the Lord would be "a light into his people," and would gather them with great mercies. After congratulating the Meeting upon the success that had already attended the Socfety, the Report went on to state, that measures were in progress for an investigation into the laws and statutes of the realm, and the Committee were happy to state that those measures were now completed, and that a petition had been prepared, and would, it was hoped, be presented during the present Session, praying for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to take into consideration the situation of the laws affecting the Jews resident in this country, with a view of relieving them from the disabilities under which they at present labored. The Report then, after adverting to the condition of the Jews from their first coming to this country, and to the sufferings which they had endured in it during different periods, observed, that by the 10th Geo. 3, chap. 4, which repealed so much of the abjunction oath as affected the Jews, by enacting, that in their case, the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," should be omitted, Jews were enabled to hold certain offices in common with Dissenters. Of this equality, however, they were deprived by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; insummed as the Annual Act, under which they might take shelter, was now no longer passed, and no provision was made for the omission of the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," in the case of a Jew presenting himself to make the declaration required. After alluding to other disabilities under which the Jews tabor, the Report went o Mr. J. A. Brown (the Secretary) read the Report. It , which were as fellows:
To circulate the Holy Scriptures and Tracts among the

lebrews—to promote religious information, by Lectures and other suitable means—and to employ readers to the

and other suitable means—and to emptoy readers to the adults of that nation.

To encourage and establish Day and Sabbath Schools for Hebrew children and adults.

To visit and relieve sick and aged Hebrews at their own habitations—to promote the welfare of Hebrew females, by means of Ladies' Associations—and to grant assistance under such other circumstances as may jestly claim the attention of the Saciety. tion of the Society.

To procure the removal of civil disabilities from the He-

brew people, and to promote their national welfare.
To promote among Christiaus: a kindly feeling towards the Hebrews, and a correct knowledge of their present condition, and of their relation to the Gentiles, as declared in

dition, and of their relation to the Gentiles, as declared in the Holy Scriptures.

To forward these objects in other countries, as apportunities may present themselves.

The Report then went on to state, that considerable progress had already been made in some of those objects, and that a prospect was held out of still greater success attending the exertions of the Society.

The Secretary then read the third Report of the Ladies' Philo-Indoan Association, which it observed, had since the

Philo-Judgan Association, which, it observed, had since the winter of 1827 been in active operation amongst the poor Jewesses of this metropolis, for relieving sick and distressed

Jewesses of this meteropoles, for relieving sick and distressed Hebrew women and their families.

From the Treasurer's account it appeared that 3461. 5s., 3d. had been received by the Society in the course of the year, of which sum 3217, had been expended. The total amount of funds received since the commencement of the Society, amounted to 8417. 3s. 10d., of which there now remained a balance of 381.9s. 6d. in hand.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## BIBLE AND EDUCATION IN BOLIVIA.

The Rev. Mr. Parvin, whose arrival in this country from The Rev. Mr. Parvin, whose arrival in this country from Buenos Ayres, we announced several months since, informs as that between one and two years since, he became acquainted with a chergyman of Bolivia, by the name of Dr. Don Manuel Martin, rector of a college in Chuquisaca, and that on the departure of the Doctor from Buenos Ayres for Bolivia, he bought of Mr. P. a number of Spanish and some Boltvas, he bought of Mr. P. a number of Spanish and some English Bibles for distribution in the country to which he was about to travel. As Mr. P. had reason to believe that but few Spanish Bibles and Testaments had reached Bolivia, and as Dr. M. kindly offered to take charge of any copies he might think proper to send, Mr. P. committed to his care a number of Bibles and Testaments, in addition to these which had been problems and the same of Bibles. hose which had been purchased, and at the same time re squested the Doctor to ascertain as nearly as he could how many copies of the Scriptures in Spanish had found their way to Bolivia, what was the state of education in that Re-public, &c. &c. The following are extracts from a letter re-ceived from the Doctor soon after his arrival in Bolivia, dated August 22, 1828.

In relation to Bibles and Testaments, I have to inform you that some miscrable observations of the friars and elergy, either because ignorant or perverse, have influenced the Bolivians, so that notwithstanding their personal good wishes, they are dissuaded from receiving these books, and it is deemed a matter of prudence for the present to leave these scruples undisturbed, hoping that in time they will pass

away.

As to Bibles and Testaments in my native tongue, I do
not believe there are 200 copies in all the Republic of Bo-livia, although it contains a population of 1,200,000 inhabi-

Of the literary institutions established here, I gave you perhaps too dim erhaps too diminutive an idea. There are two universities, one in Chuquisaca, the other at La Paz, in both of which re conferred degrees in the profession of law and of the logy. The colleges of Science and Art are as numerous s the capitals of the departments, i. e. seven. In these olleges are taught morals and the exact and natural scien There are in each capital excellent schools for young

There is a children, on the Lancasterian plan. These schools it is in-tended shall become common in all capitals of provinces, and indeed in all villages where there are as many as 290 inhabitants.

# FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

Several very interesting communications from French Protestant Ministers, in answer to letters addressed to them by the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1828, have been received, and were read at its last meeting in Philadelphia. The following is extracted from one of them:—Con. Obs.

The pious institutions which exist in the United States, are also organizing gradually, although on a smaller scale, throughout our own country. The oldest is the "Protestant Bible Society of Paris," which is now assisted by more than four hundred and fifty Societies, or auxiliary associtions. Through its care, the word of God has been introduced into a very great number of families, and in many them, this word, which is with good reason called a "tvedged aword," has been an instrument of conversion a salvation. Our "Religious Tract Society" has publish them, this word, which is with good reason called a "two edged sword," has been an instrument of conversion and salvation. Our "Religious Tract Society" has published in the space of seven years, fifty different Tracts, and several placarda, as also, for four years past, a Christian Almanack, under the title of the "Almanack of Good Counsels." Our "Evangelical Missionary Society," has established a Seminary in. which young men are prepared to carry the Gospel to the heathen. Three of them, the first that we shall send to the Gentiles, will take their departure next May for Southern Africa. We have, besides, a "Committee for the formation of Sunday schools," and "Societies of

lence and mutual assistance," among the laborers and

mechanics of our communion.

According to the last statistical report, our church contains eighty-five consistories, and eleven oratories, it has the services of three hundred and five pastors, and it possesses four hundred and thirty-eight edifices consecrated to worship. But the number of pastors and templee is far from being sufficient for the wants of the Protestant population of

services of three hundred and five pastors, and it possesses four hundred and thirty-eight edifices consecrated to worship. But the number of pastors and temples is far from being sufficient for the wants of the Protestant population of the kingdom. We sigh for the moment when all who belong to our communion shall be enabled to hear the truths of faith announced, and when none, as is the case with many it present, shall be deprived of spiritual nourishment.

Moreover we know, most esteemed and beloved brethren, that external means, even if they are numerous, have efficacy only so far as the Lord is pleased to give it to them, and that above all things, we cought to desire and ask the outpouring of his Spirit. Aiready, notwithstanding the lukewarmness of our petitions, he has abundantly refreshed some portions of our church. There are towns and villages in which pastors and flocks have been turned unto God; and a still greater number of others in which the revival, without being so general, is real, and makes daily progress. The church of Paris, in particular, has for several years been lessed with much spiritual grave. Much esteemed and beloved brethren, pray that our country may still more participate in grace from on high, and that we may see, appearing once more in the midst of us, the faith which animated our ancestors. We live in calmer, happier times than they, Oh! that the patience and goodness of the Lord may be to us, what his justice and classisements were to them—a bleasing.

MORAL STATE AND PROSPECTS OF CHINA. We have been kindly permitted by a friend in this city to take for publication, the following extract of a letter, just received by him from a young American, now resident at Canton. The Liberals in this country, who profess so much regard for the Sabbath, while they strive to relax the uirements of the divine statute, may here see in prospect, issue of their labors. The extract also furnishes to the

requirements of the divine statute, may here see in prospect, the issue of their labors. The extract also furnishes to the advocates of Temperance reform, a provocative to continuance in well doing, lest the heathen should rise up in the day of judgment to condemn us.

"Yon ask me "how does living out of a Christian country affect an American." It shows the necessity of having regulated forms, and regular days set apart for worship:—for, living among this people, who have no Sunday, but do their usual business every day of the week, we become relaxed in our observance of Sunday and transact business on that day as on any other. In other respects we are rather a moral people. No drinking, no gambling or billiard playing is countenanced among us. The Chinese are not quite as bad, as is sometimes represented; there are many very correct and moral snen among them, and I would as willingly trust some Chinese, with whom I am acquainted, as any man in our country. Owing to the prejudices of education, I think it would be impossible for a missionary to make many converts in China; every child is brought up to follow implicitly old customs; and the religion are so very different from any thing they have been taught to consider as sacred, that a miracle only could open their minds to the truth. ent from any thing they have been taught to consider as sacred, that a miracle only could open their minds to the truth. I think, that Dr. Morrison is conscious of this; and I believe that he has given up the idea of making converts in this country. He has taken by far the most sensible plan and has founded a college at Malacca, for the education of Chinese children, where they will receive the doctrines of Christianity, before their minds are warped by prejudice; and when they return to their native country, they will be enabled to bring up their children in the way of Truth." We copy the following paragraph from the same letter, as containing excellent instruction on the importance of moderation and simplicity in living, to the preservation and recovery of health.

covery of health.
"The Medical aid of this country ranks very low, ever

The Medical aid of this country ranks very low, eve ong themselves; though they must have some good prac-oners for the usual complaints of the various seasons;— grand secret of cure among them, is the most strict ad-ence to a diet of only rice water, and occasionally a li-tea, which with perfect rest enables them without the stance of much medicine to recover from most of their

A gentleman of this city, who has for years been engaged in the Canton trade, has long used, and continues to us the above prescription, with the best results. **Philad**.

#### SOUTH SEAS.

Several books of the New Testament are already translat-t, and about to be printed in the Barotognian dialect, at unkine. The good work prospers in this island, also in aisoiti, and indeed almost all the Leeward Islands.

Mr. Barf gives the following account of a missionary acting at Raintea, in May, 1828:—
We never had a meeting of such interest in this part of the world. A variety of circumstances seemed to concur to tive the natives a clearer view of the bleested effects of their abors in sending out untive teachers. Makea, the king of proton, made a very interesting speech, in which he thank the people of these islands for their exertions to promote

ed the people of these islands for their exertions to promote his salvation, and to deliver him and his people from the snares of the devil: the effect of this speech on the natives was like that of an electric shock.

Brother Williams' account of the spread of the Gospel among the Harvey Islands, the Sandwich Islands, and other groups, afforded us much interest, as well as the various communications received from the native teachers, testifying the progress of divine truth in all these places. It was agreed at the meeting, to send making teachers as soon as the progress of divine truth in all these places. It was agreed at the meeting, to send native teachers as soon as expedient, to the various groups of islands to the westward, as far as New Caledonia.—The means to be employed in conveying them, is a vessel built by the king of Rorotoa, in which the king and brother Williams came to Raintea. Each island is to furnish two missionaries or native teachers, viz. two from Ruruta, two from Rainotit, two from Hushine, two from Rorotoa, two from Tahaa, and two from Borabora, to be placed by brother Williams on the Hammons group, &c.

## From the Mis. Herald for Aug.

SENTENCE OF A SANDWICH ISLAND GOVERNOR SENTENCE or a SANDWICH ISLAND GOVERNOR.
It is stated, in a letter just received from the Sandwich Islands, that Hoapiri, governor of Maui, in December last, had a man brought to trial for selling a bottle of rum. The sale of distilled honor is strictly forbidden by a law at Lahama, where the governor resides, and is known by every body to be thus forbidden. The culprit, convicted of selling the deleterious article, received his seutence, in the presence of the king of all the Sandwich Islands, and of Boki, governor of Oahu. The sentence was, that the offender should pay a fine of two hundred dollars. This may seem a pretty heavy punishment; but under the old heathen government, the man who should seriously offend one of the hig chiefs, by disobeying his known and strict orders, would very probably have been assassinated, and his dead body of ed as a sacrifice to some idol.

AGENCY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The arrival of Mr. Anderson at Malta, on the first of January, was mentioned in our number for May, p. 166. A long interval clapsed before any subsequent intelligence was received from him, there having been no vessel, for a considerable time, from Malta to the United States. Re-

considerable time, from Malta to the United States. Recently very copious letters have come to hand, written at different dates, from the 13th of Jan. to the 13th of April. Mr. Anderson has been employed diligently in obtaining such information as would be useful to the Committee;—in conferring with the American missionaries respecting various important topics, including plans of evangelical labor, both in regard to themselves, and to new missionaries to be sent hereafter;—in availing himself of the experience of Messrs. Wilson, Keeling, Nicolayson, and Schlienz, who are in the service of four different English missionary societies; in getting the judgment of the missionaries with recties; in getting the judgment of the missionaries with re-gard to certain principles of extensive application to all mis gard to certain principles of extensive application to all mis-sions; in attending to various subjects connected with the operations of the press; and in committing to paper such information, and such conclusions, as he thought it necessa-ry to preserve. His visit was highly gratifying to himself and his brethren.

Mr. King, on receiving a letter from Mr. Anderson, was greatly rejoined at the averagest of a meeting in the second of the second o

greatly rejoiced at the prospect of a meeting in Greece. He says, "I am, as it were, alone, and have longed much to see some friend, with whom I could converse.—I shall to see some freend, with whom I could converse,—I shall have much to say to you, when I see you. I welcome with heartfelt joy your arrival in the Mediterranean." Mr. King advised, for various rensons which he stated, that Mr. Anderson should spend the month of March in the Ionian islands, with the design of afterwards visiting the Morea, and the Archivelage.

and the Archipelago.

On the 25th of February, Messrs. Anderson and Smith, in company with Mr. Robertson, (the missionary and agent of the Episcopal Missionary Society,) embarked from Malta for Corfu, where they arrived on the 3d of March. Beta for Corfu, where they arrived on the 3d of March. Between this date and the 13th of April, they visited Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Zante, whence they were on the point of crossing to the Morea. They hoped to traverse it, and arrive at Egina in ten days.

At Corfu, Mr. Anderson was happy to meet and confer with Mr. Lownder, from the Londan Missionary Society, and professor Bambais, who was the friend of Mesars. Fish and Parsons at Scio.

At to impediate measures for the burefit of Greece it.

As to immediate measures for the benefit of Greece, it would be premature to speak, till after a more thorough investigation. The missionaries at Malta agreed in the opinion, however, that the American press under their direction might be advantageously employed in furnishing a liberal supply of school-books, in modern Greek. This was contemplated at the establishment of the press, and is in confor-

mity with instructions recently given by the Committee. The time has now arrived, when a vigorous prosecution of this long cherishold design is expedient, and likely to prove highly beneficial.

Soon after Messas. Andersea and Smith left Malta for Greece, Mr. Bird embarked on an exploring tour, to Tunia and Tripoli. In consequence of his familiarity with the Arabic language, he has peculiar advantages for accomplishing this service.

What effect the present war may have upon the future labors of the missionaries cannot be foreseen. If not prevented by the state of political affairs, Mr. Bird will probably return to Syria, accompanied by one of the missionaries yet to be sent abroad. Mr. Goodell, and another missionary, may be stationed at Smyrna; though Constantinople would be preferred, should it be accessible. The acquaintance of Mr. Goodell with the Turkish, and the Armeno-Turkish, obviously make it desirable, that his labors should be brought to bear upon Armenia. This could be done from Constantinople, better than from any other place not within the limits of the country, which is principally inhabited by Armenians.

Mr. Goodell has the superintendance of the press during

its of the country, which is principally inhabited by Armenians.

Mr. Goodell has the superintendance of the press during the absence of Mr. Smith.

Sandwich Islands.—Intelligence has been received from this interesting field, under the date of Jan. 2d, at which time the missionnaries were generally in good health. The work of translations was going on, and the two presses were in operation. Yet the people demanded books much more rapidly than they could be produced with the means now employed. The mission was treated more respectfully by foreigners than in former seasons. Capt. Sayre, of the Arabella, capt. Arthur, of the Sarah, and capt. Russell, of the Swift, are mentioned with much respect and affection, as having shown many kind attentions to the missionaries.

Choctaves.—A letter frem the Rev. Cyrus Byington, un-

as having shown many kied attentions to the missionaries.

Choclaws.—A letter from the Rev. Cyrus Byington, under date of June 25th, contains the pleasing information, that the attention to religion among the natives is increasing. He says, "The Lord is now blessing this people, and gathering his chosen, in a remarkable manner."

At a meeting in the wilderness, about 14 miles from Mayhew, on the first Sabbath in June, twenty persons, including two white men, were admitted to the church. Of this number, was cot. David Folsom, (the senior of the three highest chiefs,) and two of his brothers. Ninety were numbered among serious isquirers. Col. Folsom, by nature and practice an eloquent man, makes discourses to his countrymen in their native tongie, an hour or two long, and has trymen in their native tongie, an hour or tw for months been greatly engaged in his emplo

Green Bay.—This mission has been severely bereaved by the death of the Rev. Jessa Miner, the missionary and su-perintendant. Two of his children died also; and Mrs. Miner, with her surviving thildren, will return to the place of her former residence in Oneida county, New-York.

#### From the same. CHEROKEES.

Candy's Creek.—On Sabbath, the 10th of May, five natives were admitted to the church at this place. Mr. Worcester was present, and writes that the congregation was rather greater than he had before witnessed there.

About the same time, it was found necessary to excommunicate one of the native members.

Brainerd .- On Mr. Wortester's visit to this place in May, six natives were admitted to the church. Four of them speak Cherokee only. One of the others is a child of Mr. Charles Recce, who was one of the first, that because deeply impressed with the importance of seligion, during the visit of Mr. Cornelius, in the fall of 1817. This was but a few months

Cornelius, in the fall of 1817. This was but a few months after the commencement of the missionary operations of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Indians. Mr. Recee has sustained a fair Christian character from that time.

A letter from Mr. Elsworth, superintendant of the school at Brainerd, under date of June 1 and 9, says that encouraging appearances, as to the state of religious feeling among the people in the vicinity of Brainerd, continue. A number were deeply serious, and inquiring what they should do to be saved.

The additions to the church, during the nine months pre-

The additions to the church, during the nine months previous to the first of June, were 16.

Mr. E. recently spent a few days in visiting from house to house, and conversing with the people personally on the concerns of their souls. He was accompanied by an interpreter, who manifested much intelligence and Christian zeal in conversing with individuals, and in addressing the people in their meetings for prayer and exhortation. These visits were universally well received, and seem to have been attended with the divine blessing. In many cases, persons who had before been indifferent, and even unwilling to attend meeting on the Sabbath, were found willing and very the control of the control end meeting on the Sabhath, were found willing and desirous to converse on the subject of religion. A spirit of inquiry was excited, and many were induced, by what they heard in these conversations, to attend public worship Others were found in a state of deep anxiety about their In one of these visits, they called on a woman upwards of

years of age, who was formerly an opposer of religious ne now, with her daughter, appeared very desirons to re-ive instruction, and wished to be visited again, as the ed twelve miles from Brainerd. A week or two afte lived twelve miles from Brainerd. A week or two afterward, both of these women were present at a religious meeting at Brainerd, having walked the whole twelve miles, the daughter carrying a child. At this meeting they both said they were determined to follow the Saviour. We visited, says Mr. E. and conversed with an old man, of perhaps 75, who has been a conjuring doctor. At a subsequent interview, this conjurer said, "I have thought of what you told me—it is new—I must consider." At another time, he said, "I think of what has been told me, all the time."

A few weeks since, a man who had been addicted to intemperance, and very inattentive to religion, came 15 miles to attend meeting. He said, "I it is sometime since I began to think a little of these things: and now, when I awake in the morning, my first thoughts are about this new way."

At the Saturday evening meeting above mentioned, he said, "I have in my heart given up many of my old bad ways, and now I mean to attend meetings and try to learn." About twenty Cherokees were present at this meeting, nearly all of

wenty Cherokees were present at this meeting, nearly all o whom were more or less serious.

Millatown.—The church in this place appears to be diffed. Three adults have lately been baptized, on a rofession of their faith.

Mr. David Brown, who has lately residing here, and who

is extensively known in the United States, was seized with a bleeding at the lungs last spring, and his recovery is doubtful. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to learn, that he is in a very happy state of mind. In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated June 1st, he says: "On the bed of sickness I have enjoyed sweet communion with my dear Saxion."

# THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPL

On Subbath evening last, the Rev. J. M. Ellis, of Illisis, presented to a crowded and deeply interested audince in the North Church, some statements respecting the noral and religious wants of the Western country, and par-icularly of the State in which he has been for several years poring as a missionary from the American Home Mission y Society. His statements were the more interesting latoring as a missionary from the American frome missionary Society. His statements were the more interesting, from the fact, that an association of young men in the Theological Seminary of Yule College, have devoted themselves to the work of preaching the gospel, and planting the institutions of education and religion in that great and rising State.

Illinois is in geographical extent one of the largest Illinois is in geographical extent one of the largest and in all natural resources one of the richest of the U. States. It is almost surrounded by navigable waters; it is soon to be intersected by a canal connecting the great lakes with the Mississpip; its climate is salburious; its sool is of almost unrivalled fertility; and it will probably sustain, ultimately, as numerous a population as any other State in the Union. It is fast filling up with emigrants from every district of this country, and from other countries. The institutions and the character of the people, for many generations, are to be formed note, within a few years to come.

The Presbytery of Illinois have determined on the immediate establishment of a Seminary of learning, with the hope that it may grow up into a College. For this measure there are the following reasons. 1. Ministers of the Gospel must be trained up on the spot, to meet the wants of

there are the following reasons. 1. Ministers of the Gos-pel must be trained up on the spot, to meet the wants of the charches which are springing up there in the wilderness. Eight young men are at this time waiting for the opportuni-ty to commence a course of preparation for the sacred office. 2. Competent teachers cannot be provided for com-mon schools, unless some institution of the kind is formed. 3. With the exception of a School established by the Bap-tists, and a Methodist institution of a similar character and standing, there is neither College nor Academy in the State, and but few Schools of any respectability; and none likely standing, there is neither College nor Academy in the State, and but few Schools of any respectability; and none likely to be for years to come. 4. The Roman Catholics, by the agency of the Jesuits, are making great efforts to pre-occupy the ground in all the valley of the Mississippi, and to secure the ascendancy of their system of delusion by monopolizing the work of education. At many of the older towns they have schools of a high, and in some respects perhaps, well-deserved reputation. Protestant parents, for the want of Protestant institutions of the same kind, have often sent their children to be educated at those schools, and in many instances have received them back bigoted Catholics. The statement by Mr. Ellis, was followed by some re-

instances have received them back bigoted Catholics.

The statement by Mr. Ellis, was followed by some remarks from Mr. H. E. Dwight, showing in a very striking manner what resources the Roman Catholic Clurch in Europe is able to command, and what reason there is to be assured that those resources are applied, to a most alarming extent, for the propagation of the Romieh faith in this country, especially in the great valley of the West. Mr. D. saw at Rome, individuals studying in the college of the Jesuits with the express intention of being missionaries in this country; and within not many months past, the papers

announce the arrival of twenty Roman Catholic mission ries, to commence their labors in the rising States beyon

Men I Some CC

A few words from the Rev. Professor Goodrich, exhibit-A few words from the Rev. Professor Goodrich, exhibited a more distinct view of the plan proposed by the association of young men in the Theological Seminary. They have resolved to plant themselves where they can act in concert for the building up of Christian institutions in one of the great States in the West. They had formed the outline of their plan, when they saw, in the "Home Missionary," an account of what the friends of Education were proposing in reference to a Seminary of learning. A correspondence was opened, and the result was, a determination on their part to make that State the field of their labors, and their home. Two, who are about concluding their professional studies, will go out the ensuing autumn; others, to the number of from seven to ten in all, will follow at different intervals, in the course of two years to come. These young men have undertaken to raise ten thousand dellars within two years, to be applied to the endowment of the proposed literary institution. An appeal is now made to the citizens of this place, inviting their contributions to this object. The Professor in the conclusion of his remarks adverted to the University in this city,—from what small beginnings it had sprung—to what an extent of usefulness the bird Providence of Got an execution the citizen of the little Providence of Got an execution the conclusion of the studies the bird Providence of Got an execution to the citizen of the conclusion of his remarks adverted to the University in this city,—from what small beginnings it had sprung—to what an extent of usefulness the bird Providence of Got an execution the conclusion of the studies the bird Providence of Got an execution the conclusion of the citizen of the studies of Got and the conclusion of the conclusion of the providence of Got and the conclusion of the conclusion verted to the University in this city,—from what small he-ginnings it had sprung—to what an extent of usefulness the kind Providence of God, answering the prayers of its foun-ders, has raised it,—how widely and powerfully it had op-erated already, and is now operating, to uphold, defend, and propagate, the principles of the pilgrims, and to stamp those principles on the character not only of this state but of the nation. The institution which these young men, going forth from the midst of us, hope to be instrumental in organizing may be in Illinois what Yale College has been and is in Connecticut.

may be in Illinois what Yale College has been and is in Connecticut.

The liberality with which, we are happy to say, our citizens are subscribing to this object, shows that they appreciate its importance. The efforts which may be made, within a few years to come, to give the Bible, and the institutions of the Bible, to the new states of our great confederacy, will, in all probability, decide the destiny of our nation. Twenty years hence the new states will be the majority; the population beyond the mountains will give laws to us and to our children. Our domestic legislation, our foreign policy, will be as they shall dictate. If blaspheming Infidelity and howling finanticism reign there with divided empire, over an ignorant and degraded population, all our hopes are gone, all the prayers and toils, and blood, of the pilgrims, will have been in vain. If the Romish superstition should become the predominant religion of those states, which in case of the supineness of the churches for a few years to come, is by no means incredible, then the hallowed country of putitions. by no means incredible, then the hallowed country of ritanism will be only an insignificant district of a great Cutholic empire, and the destinies of the American Republic will be linked with the destinies of the Catholic world; the government of these states will be connected in sympathy and policy with the governments of Austria and Italy and Spain.

N. Haven Intelligencer.

#### VERMONT STATE PRISON.

VERMONT STATE PRISON.

The present state of this institution proves, that difficulties may be overcome. For some months, a better state of feeling than formerly, has been observed in the convicts. The laws of the prison seemed to be, on the whole, more cheerfully obeyed, and an increasing willingness, and in some cases, desire, to receive religious instruction, was observable. Within a few weeks, the state of feeling has become decidedly favorable to religion. A considerable number profess to have become penitent; and making all due allowance for the ignorance of some, and the peculiar temprations of all to hypocrisy, there seems reason to believe that all is not mere profession. All the convicts, we believe, are formed into a Bible-class, and most of them seem interested in its exercises. Arrangements have been made for

are formed into a Bible-class, and most of them seem interested in its exercises. Arrangements have been made for teaching those to read, who desire such instruction, and it is generally desired by those who need it. A spirit of order, obedience, and industry, pervades the institution.

This reformation has been greatly promoted by the labors of Rev. Mr. Robbins, of the Prison Missionary Society. The convicts have shown their sense of the value of his labors, by a contribution of, we believe, upwards of 30 dollars to the society. Some interesting facts, connected with this subject, may perhaps be made public in due time. It is due to the Superintendant to say, that all this has been accomplished, in the face of very serious difficulties, arising from the construction of the prison, &c. without any relaxation of the construction of the prison, &c. without any relaxation of the construction of the spirituous liquors are used.—None was ever allowed in this prison, except by order of a physician. have seen it states, which is some prisons, no spirituous liquors are used.—None we ever allowed in this prison, except by order of a physicist ever allowed in this prison, except by order of a physicist ever allowed in this prison, except by order of a physicist ever allowed in this prison.

## SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

[To our numerous General Heads which are usually nd in each successive paper, we shall for a limited tim dd another, called the "Sabbath Department." ign of it is, to aid the efforts of the friends of that holy day restoring it to remembrance and observance in the comunity. There will be no want of appropriate and intersting matter to fill such a department; and we suppose that we do not err in judging, that no subject is held to be of reater importance at the present time, by our readers in general. We commence the series with a Circular which has been sent us for publication by the Executive Committee of the General Union; which we have been obliged to defer longer than we could have wished,]

# CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the General Union for Promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath, earnestly invite the attention of the public to the great purposes for which the Union was formed. It is important that the minds of our fellow citizens throughout the country, should be enlightened on the obligation and happiness of a due observance of the Lord's day; and that the attention of menshould be awakened to the great delinquencies that exist on this subject. For these purposes it is made the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit funds for the purpose of printing and circulating essays, employing special and general agents, and in other ways exerting a just influence upon the public mind. In proportion to the amount of contributions must be the efforts made to diffue light, and arouse attention, throughout the land. Dependence must be placed upon Auxiliaries for funds, and the distribution of essays procured by this instrumentality.

upon Auxiliaries for funds, and the distribution of essays procured by this instrumentality.

The Executive Committee recommend to all the Auxiliaries an immediate application for funds throughout their localities. No specific sum is required for membership. Every donor, however small may be the amount of his contribution, is a member of the Union. It is hoped that Auxiliaries will be formed in over city, town and village in the aries will be formed in every city, town and village in the country; that their constitution, list of officers, reports and ngs, will be transmitted without delay to the Cor-ng Secretary of the General Union; that they will ve regular quarterly meetings; and that systematic exer-ons will be made to circulate publications on the Christ

ions will be made to circumic published.

an Sabbath.

The Executive Committee refer the Christian committee refer the Christian committee refer the Christian committee. The Executive Committee refer the Cristain committee to article third of the annexed Constitution, and trust that ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, will in the sanctuary, in meetings of their churches, and on all anitable occasions, call the attention of their people to the insportance of the Sabbath; and that both ministers and people will make constant and fervent supplications to the Lord of the Sabbath to bless the efforts now making on behalf of this sacred day. They hope too that the power of example will be continually renembered by all who love holy time and with reserving to 70%. sabbath to been the charts acred day. They hope too that the power of example will be continually remembered by all who love holy time and wish prosperity to Zion.

To all who value our inestimable civil or religious privalleges, it may be said, every blessing of Christianity follows the Subbath; every denomination of Christianity follows.

n the train of the Sabbath; every denomination of the train of the Sabbath air; and all sects, and all olent, religious and civil institutions must perish alike, if the Sabbath be abolished. It is believed that in this case, as in Sabbath be abolished. It is believed that in this case, as in every other where money is given for a benevolent object, the moral sense of the donor is confirmed and his happiness increased. Such donations then, however small, from individuals, would excite the public sense of the sacredaess of the fourth commandment and increase public happiness. The application of such funds is instantly needed that our fellow citizens may read more, and therefore think more upon this subject. The public may be assured that all due activity shall be exhibited by the Committee if the requisite means are forwarded; and it is hoped that the expenses in collecting may be saved, and that the services rendered to the Society may be continued gratuitously on the part of all engaged at present in this work.

By order of the Executive Committee,

M. BRUEEN, Cor. Sec'y.

M. BRUEN, Cor. Sec'v.

Form of Constitution for Auxiliary Unions. Article I. This Society shall be called the Auxiliary Union of for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath, to be connected with the General Union, formed in the City of New-York, in 1828.

Art. II. It shall consist indiscriminately of the friends of Morality and religion of all denominations, who may choose to combine their influence for the promotion of this interesting object.

ateresting object.

Art. III. As the weapons of the Christian warfare are

Art. III. As the weapons of the Christian warrare are not carnal, but spiritual, the great means employed by this Society for effecting their design, shall be the influence of personal example, of moral sussion, with arguments drawn from the oracles of God, from the existing laws of our country, appeals to the conscience and hearts of mea, and fervent supplications to the Lord of the Salbauh.

Art. IV. This Union shall hold its annual meeting on

the day of when a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and other inembers, shall be elected to conduct the business of the Union; three of whom shall constitute a quorum. In case of failure of an annual election, the existing officers shall continue until a new election.

Art. V. It shall be the duty of the Board to meet at the Call of the President, as often as shall be necessary for the transaction of business; to fill their own vacancies; to adopt the proceedings and to make to this Union an annual report of their proceedings.

proceedings.

Art. VI. Any person may become a member of this
Union who shall contribute to its funds.

Art. VII. This Constitution shall not be altered, except
at no finual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the
Correction.

members present.

Correspondence with the General Union to be addressed to the Rev. M. Bruen, Corresponding Secretary of the General Union, New-York, by whom communications will beceived if left at 144 Nassau-street.

Remittances to be made to Mr. Arthur Tappan, Treasurer of the General Union, 122 Pearl-street, New-York.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1829.

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AT CAMBRIDGE On the 15th of July past, there was a public exami

(or more properly exhibition) of the Theological Students t Cambridge. The exercises were held in the College Chapel. The number present was probably about two hi dred. Fifteen dissertations were read; ten by the middle class, and five by the seniors. There was nothing directly controversial in any of the exercises, and several of the dis ertations (so far as concerns mere literary execution) were rery respectable. The most painful circumstance respecting very respectable. The most pulmut circumstance respecting them was their utter emptiness, inanity, in regard to a recognition of the gospel. Two ideas, we have supposed, enter into the very idea of the gospel; one is, the fullen, ruined state of man by nature; the other, his redemption by Jesus Christ. Without these, there may be taste and selections of composition; there may be taste and selections of composition; there may be not respectively. elegance of composition; there may be poetry, philosophy, and moral precepts; but without these, there cannot be the gospel-more than there can be a ball without rounds or a stone without solidity. But neither of these two imor a stone without solidity. But neither of these two important ideas, so essential to the gaspel, were, by the remotest allusion, recognized, in any thing delivered at Cambridge. So far from it, ideas were continually advanced, which were inconsistent with them, and contradictory to them. The views of Christ, entertained by the students, appear to be entirely Humanitarian. In a dissertation on the death of Christ, his faith was said to have failed him in a single instance, when he exclaimed unconsciously, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" In another dissertation, the doctrine of the Divine unity, though known perhaps in the early ages of the world, was said to have been lost, till revealed by Jesus Christ; and various passages were quoted from the Old Testament to show that the writers of them had no knowledge of the only living and true God. In another dissertation, the three essential truths of our religion were said to b', the unity of God, his perfect moral character, and the doctrine of a future, rightous retribution. From this it would seem, that the apostle Paul did not understand the genius of true religion, when he taid such a mighty stress upon the cross of Christ." I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified."

The late President Willard, in his discourse at the fune al of the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, observes, that for half a century, nearly all the ministers settled in New-England were educated at Cambridge; and that in his time, by fur the greater part of the clergy of Massachusetts received their flucation at the same place. How different is the state of things at present! How few of the ministers now coming forward, even in Massachusetts, pursue their preparator, studies at Cambridge! And the fewer the better, until the are differently educated. Yes, truly must we say, the few er the better, until they learn to " preach Christ and him rucified, noto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness, but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God.'

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American National Preacher, for July, contains two sermons by Rev. Daniel A. Clark, of Bennington, Vt. The first is entitled The Son of God must be reverenced, from Matt. xxi, 87. It might have been presumed that men in all ages would treat kindly the Son of God, 1. from the divinity and glory of his highest nature; 2. from the perfect excellence of his character as a man; 3. from the casonableness of his claims; 4. from the condescending kindness of his intentions; 5. from his known ability to save 6. from his ability to destroy; and 7. from their own neces ities. The sermon closes with three remarks: The sin er's final rain is unnecessary; it is self-induced; it is wanon .- The second sermon is from Isa, xl, 30, 31, entitled The two Champions contrasted. The object is to inquire which loss the safest defence amid the storms of life, the mere man of the world, or the man of piety.

An Account of the Controversy in the First Parish in Cambridge. 1827-1829. Published pursuant to a vote of the Church. Boston, T. R. Marvin. pp. 58, 12mo. The controversy, which the church in Cambridge and their enerable pastor are called to sustain with modern liberali ty, is one of great prominence on many accounts. We have published a small portion of the proceedings of the parish and the results of the two Councils so called which have been convened. All the documents are too ve and the church have published phlet so much of them as seemed necessary to a full under standing of the case. It will be sought after by all who wish to preertain the true rights of the churches, and to be informed of the perils to which they are exposed. We con fidently recommend it also, as furnishing an example of meekness and self-norsession, while resisting extravagan

A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious Sys tem, &c. By W. Wilberforce, Esq.-Messrs, Crocker & Brewster have just published a new edition of this we known and invaluable work, with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Daniel Wilson. The latter is itself a very use treatise of nearly 60 pages, which has never before been published in this country. If any wonder what could be said by way of introduction to such a popular work, we have only to ask that they will read and judge. Meantime, let them remember that the Practical View appeared thirty years ago—that the intervening period has been one of great events—that Wilberforce and his Treatise have had no small share in modelling the condition of things as they now exist in Britain, in Europe, in the civilized worldand that this is a day when changes in the moral world are subjects of philosophical investigation, for the benefit of the present and future ages. This M. Wilson has done.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims for August contains an article of great value, as connected with the doctrine of end-less punishment; one which will effectually meet the criticisms of Universalist writers on the original language of the New Testament, and remove every difficulty of interpreta-tion from the candid mind. It is from the pen of our bililical philologist, whose pre-eminent ability and fairness too have so often been acknowledged by the enemies of evangelical doctrine. It is a critical investigation of the Greek rords a op and a w. 105, commonly translated forever, ever, elernal, everlasting. The writer inquires into the meaning of these words among profane Greek writers; their meaning in the N. T.; the meaning of the correspondence ing words in the O. T., which have been translated by aimy and cherots, and also the meaning of these last words in the Septuagint; a brief view of the bearing which the testi-mony exhibited in these words has on the duration of future punishment; and remarks on the abuse of these words and on some mistaken criticisms in regard to them-Prof. Stuart first intended this production to appear in the pamphlet form, as the first number of several little publications

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YOUTH Published Week Price

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Two of those the United States on Monday last embark for their about six years to professors of re noral habits, knowledge. It is sive blessings to THE !

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MESSES. BAP Young men conn I have the please eresting society has a quarterly meeting, for de-bers. The exe men appear to be Lord has brough during the year followers of the young to be up:
And will not out that God would and incite them receive them to. Boston, July

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of a similar nature relating to the same general subject; but recent circumstances have induced him to present it through the medium of this Magazine.

YOUTH'S COMPANION,-Vol. III. Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recon Price One Dollar a year in advance.

Price One Bollar a year in advance.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7.—Narrative. Affecting Death of a Young Officer.—The Nursery. Selfish Sports.—Learning. About the Deaf and Dumb. Account of my Journey to Booton.—Religion. How Old are you ?—The Sabbath School. Pleasures of a Sabbath School.—Editorial. Review of Books. Infant School Anecdotes.—Miscellany. Children encouraging a Marty. Anecdotes.—Petry. My Mother. My Father's Grave.

—Poetry. My Mother. My Father's Grave.

CONTENTS OF No. 8.—Obitsary. Account of Mary
Gosner.—Learning. Deaf and Dumb Student's Composition. About Catching the Fox's Cubs. The History of
Prascovia.—Retigion. A Man born when he was old.—
Morality. Journal of a Traveller. History of Mr. R.—
, who destroyed his fortune by Intemperance.—The Sabbath
School. The Scholar become a Teacher.—Editorial.
What "Independence" means.—Miscellany. The Being
of a God. Wonderful Bible Class. Idleness. The Liar's
mouth sewed up. A Teacher's Bequest.—Poetry. To my Son.

GREEK YOUTHS.

Two of those Greek youths who have been some time in the United States for obtaining an education, left this city on Monday last for New-York, where they expect soon to embark for their native country. One of them has devoted about six years to that object, the other five. They are not professors of religion; but sustain a good reputation for moral habits, intellectual powers, and improvement in knowledge. It is hoped they will return to become extensive blessings to their country, at the present important crisis.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

A correspondent in Newark, N. J. informs us that towards the close of May, the Executive Committees of the Male and Female Auxiliary Tract Societies of Newark met, and feeling that they were under an imperious Christian obligation to send the flospel to every creature, determined to pursue the plaw of monthly Tract distribution, as already adopted in the city of New-York. Accordingly the town was divided into 40 districts, and a suitable number of male and female distributors appointed, who entered upon their work about the middle of June with much interest. The first Tract selected for distribution was that entitled, "The Sabbath a Blessing to Mankind;" and it was found, on examining the reports of the distributors, that 1,506 families had been visited—1,520 Tracts distributed—and that there were only three cases in which the Tract was rejucted. Ten families were found wanting a Bible, and eighty-six children who did not attend Sabbath school. When decemed expedient, conversation on the subject of religion was introduced.

"The distributors," adds our correspondent, "have found the work to be a delightful one, and often, while watering others, had their own souls refreshed, and in the strength of the Lord, have resolved to pursue this plan, the glorious results of which will never be known until viewed in the full blaze of eternity. Then, it is hoped, there will be seen meltitudes, who, through the instrumentality of these little preachers, have been turned to righteousness, and who will for ever sing 'unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion forever and ever, Amen.'" [N.Y.Obs.

For the Boston Recorder.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I observed in your last number of the "Recorder" that there were three Tract societies of young men connected with the Baptist churches in this city. I have the pleasure to state that there are four of these in I have the pleasure to state that there are four of these interesting societies now in operation, one connected with each of the Baptist churches. The First Baptist Society has a quarterly, and the Second and Fourth a semi-annual meeting, for devotional exercises and addresses by the members. The exercises are highly interesting, and the young men appear to be much engaged in this labor of love. The Lord has brought some of the members of these societies, during the year past, to come out and declare themselves followers of the meak and lowly Jesus. It is time for all the young to be up and doing, working diligently for the Lord. And will not others follow the example of these youths? O that God would pour out his Spirit, especially on our youth, and incite them all to labor for him in this world and at last receive them to himself in glory to praise him for eyer & everreceive them to himself in glory to praise him for ever & ever Boston, July 30, 1829. E. P. jr.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Extra Effort for circulating the Bible.—A spirited effort is making in Hartford, for aiding to raise the sum of \$10,000—agreeably to the vote of the Connecticut Bible Society. The collections are not all made—but from present appearances, we hope to be able next week to mention a sum which will be a good standard for other places in the four counties.

A sum which with the respective properties.

A good beginning in Tolland County.—Rev. George A. Calhoun, of North Coventry, writes us, "The subject has been presented to my own little congregation, and they have already given assurances of their aid in raising the \$10,000—to the amount of \$150. Some more subscriptions will probably be obtained."—Let this example be followed, and the work will be done soon, and done well, in id.

no examination has yet been made, as to the number of families destitute of the Bible. This ought to be attended to immediately. We would suggest to those who may be engaged in making collections, whether they could not, at the same time, make inquiries on this subject. This would save a good deal of trouble. Looking up the Destitute .- In some parts of the State

save a good deal of trouble.

Agency in Massachusetts.—The Rev. Daniel Gould, Agent of the Am. Bible Soc. acknowledges the receipt of \$1,312,66 recently obtained in Massachusetts towards the special effort. Particulars next week.

special effort. Particulars next week.

Female Helpers.—We invite the special attention of our female readers, to the appeal of "Amelia" to her own eex;—to be found on our first page.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. A society for promoting temperance, upon the principle of the total disuse of distilled spirits, has recently been projected at the village of Salisbury and Amesbury Mills.—
The Society will embrace a large number of respectable inhabitants of the village and vicinity. A Savings Bank is also in operation there; many who are employed in the Factories and others have availed themselves of its advantages and very satisfactory dividends—have been made.

\*\*Newburgnet\*\* Herald.\*\*

tories and others have availed themselves of its advantages and very satisfactory dividends have been made.

Newburyport Herald.

Numbers enrolled.—The Secretary of the Conn. Temperance Society publishes in the bast Conn. Observer, the addition of 983 names to his list of 1769 before published, of members belonging to the different Temperance Societies in that State, as reported to the State Society. The Temperance Phalaux in Connecticut, therefore, is at least 2750 strong;—all without canteens.

A Temperate Ruler doing good.—At Hillsborough, Ohio, a Society was organized on the 4th of July, on the principle of entire abstinence, called the Highland County Temperance Society, &c. At the first meeting 63 guntlemen and 46 ladies enrolled themselves as members. Gov.—Trimble is one of the Directors. "It is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes, [or presidents, or governors, or judges,] strong drink; leat they drink, and forget the law, as pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted." Prov. 31.4, 5.

Guilford, Conn.—The Auxiliary Temperance Society in this town, recently commenced, has more than 100 members; besides many who practice entire abstinence, though they have not joined the Society. Eight days were employed in erecting the frante of a large meeting house, without the aid of ardent spirits.—Conn. Obs.

The Midland District (U.C.) Medical Society has unanimated.

The Midland District (U.C.) Medical Society has unani mously passed resolutions, declaring their strong conviction that distilled spirits are a prolific source of disease and death; and that a great proportion of the chronic disorders of that District, owe their origin directly or indirectly to the

Brandon, Vt .- An Association was formed in this place July 15th, auxiliary to the Rutland County Temperance So

Praise-worthy Example .- We learn that at a second Praise-worthy Example.—We learn that at a second meeting of the Directors of the company owning the Chancellor Livingston, it was ordered that in future the table of that fine steam-packet shall be apread without the presence days of "reform," we doubt not, it will be sustained and commended by all temperate men.—N.Y. Obs.

A man advertises in the Zanesville Republican, "Temperance Scythes, warranted to cut without whiskey."

perance Scythes, warranted to cut without winskey.

Georgia.—A very respectable merchant of Jackson county Ga., writes to the editor of the Charleston Observer, saying, "I have myself been retailing spirits for the hat 12 years, but have abandoned it altogether. One other merchant of our county has determined to quit retailing; and I hope the time is not far distant when this monstrous evil shall be driven from all our store houses."

At a public dinner in Lexington, Georgia, on the 4th of aly, where the Hon. W. H. Crawford presided, we underand lemonade only was used.

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

London Missionary Society.—The collections for this Society in May, at thirteen different chapels in the city, amounted to \$6,552.

Maumes Mission.—Mr. Van Tassel, of this mission, writes to the editor of the Pittsburgh Herald, that the work on the mission farm last year produced 443 dollars, mostly done by Indian boys, who were six years ago in a savage state. He adds, "We can not tell of much being effected among the older Indians, being weak handed, we cannot labor much among them."

The Rev. Robert M'Dowell has been appointed by the

Education in Kentucky.—A committee appointed by the Trustees of the Kentucky Baptist Education Society, held a meeting among the citizens of Scott county July 1st, when \$20,000 were secured for the funds of a College, besides property and labor for building to the amount of 6 or 7000. The institution is to be permanently located at Georgetown. This corporation is scarcely six months old; and, without soliciting, they are trustees of about \$50,000.—Bap. Rec.

Catholic Church at Buffalo.—We learn from the Buffalo Journal that Bishop Dubois of the Catholic Church preached in that village on the last Sabbath, and afterwards performed the ceremony of blessing the ground by sprinkling it with holy water &c., on which a church is to be erected. The land for this purpose was given by Mr. Louis Le Contelux.—Rochester Obs.

Tracts in Pittsburgh.—The friends of Tracts in Pittsburgh have held a meeting, and approved resolutions which had been adopted by the Managers of the Pittsburgh Tract Society. These were: to supply every Steam-boat arriving at that port, (not before supplied,) with a set of bound volumes of Tracts:—provided the captain of each boat will receive them, and agree to take proper care of them. Also, to adopt the systematic distribution of Tracts monthly, which is pursued in most cities to the eastward; and to supply every family in the city and suburbs with one Tract monthly, beginning in August, provided suitable agents can be procured for the distribution. The services of many members present were accepted at the meeting.

American Tract Society, N. York.—The receipts into the Treasury doring the month ending July 15th, \$5,310,45; of which, \$1,048,54 was donations, and \$4,261,91 for Tracts sold.

The Premium Tracts on Sailing vessels out of port on

the Sabbath, were under consideration when the August number of the Magazine went to press. A premium of fifty dollars is offered for the best Tract. not exceeding 12 pages, "to influence the young to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and portraying to pa-rents the guilt and danger of tempting them to use it," to be presented on or before the 1st day of November next.

Receipts by the Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. from June 16th to July 15th inclusive, Donations, \$6,163,18, of which \$4,317,44 was from Auxiliary Societies. Also, a Legacy of \$1000, given by the late Mrs. Irena Francis of Canter-

of \$1000, given by the late Mrs. Irena Francis of Canterbury, Conn.

Bible Societies.—A County Bible Society for Henry county, Ky., was organized July 11. The Franklin County Bible Society was organized July 14th. On the same day this last Society resolved—"That with the co-operation of our fellow citizens we will endeavor to supply every destinute family in this County with a copy of the Bible within twelve months;" and "That it be recommended to Parents to introduce the Bible into the hands of their children to be read as one of the School Books in all the Schools throughout this County."

W. Lum. abr.

American Sabbath School Union .- The Rev. R. Baird. American Sabbath Schopl Union.—The Rev. R. Baird, General Agent of this Society, addressed a meeting of the friends of the object hat week, in Hartford Conn., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rockwell. Having urged the necessity of establishing Sabbathschools in new settlements, particularly in the Valley of the Mississippi, Mr. Baird suggested a plan for raising subscriptions, for sending forth agents under the direction of the Parent Society. The meeting approved the measure and appointed a committee to carry it into effect. This committee laid the subject before the Managers of the Hartford County S. S. Union, who unanimously voted to pay \$400 for the purpose before Sept. 1, 1830.—Conn. Obs. abr.

Sabbath Schools Useful .- In Otsego county, two Sab-Sabbath Schools Useful.—In Otsego county, two Sabbath School missionaries are employed very successfully. In one town, when the missionary entered it, not a Sabbath School could be found, and little success was anticipated in establishing one. Not in the least discouraged, however, by the forbidding aspect of the place, the missionary moved forward in his beneficent work, until ten schools were established, and three hundred children gathered into them. Two Bible Classes were also formed—a revival of religion had commenced—and at our latest dates, the work of the Lord was going on prosperously.

A letter from a correspondent at Providence, R, I. says, "Sabbath Schools prosper in this region. A work of grace

A letter from a correspondent at Providence, i. 4. says, "Sabbath Schools prosper in this region. A work of graculas recently commenced among the teachers of the several schools in this town, and more than twenty, as we humbly hope, have received the saving influences of the Holy Spirit and joined themselves to the Church of Christ." id.

Small number taught.—An address published by the Oneida S. S. Union shows, that in the common schools of that county are 18,950 children; while the number in the Sabbath schools is but 6,000. Not one third of the rising seration has felt the salutary influence of

lvation.
Sabbath Scholars in earnest.—Two scholars attached o a school in the vicinity of Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, who lived at a distance of filtern miles, attended almost every Sabbath through the season.—Am. S. S. Mag. abr.

Christ Church, Reading, Pa.—The superintendant of the Salbath school connected with this church, is a man up-wards of 70 years of age.—id. Receipts of the Am. S. S. Union from June 12th to July 12th inclusive, in Donations, \$225,51; from auxiliaries and individuals in payment for books, \$5208,67.—4d.

New Magazine .- The Am. S. S. Union have c ced a new work for children under seven years, entitled 'Infanta' Magazine.' They have published a Monthly Magazine for Youth, during five years past, which has been very

American Christian Observer.—Under this appellation, American Christian Observer.—Under this appellation, Messrs. Putnam & Hunt propose commencing a religious and literary review and magazine, to be conducted on the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The avowed design is to supply the want of a religious periodical of more extensive and permanent character, as the representative of the Episcopal Church, the expositor of her principles, and the advocate of her institutions. The Observer is to appear in January next, and on the first of each succeeding month; price \$3 a year. Editor's name not mentioned.

First Church, Salem .- This was the first Protestant First Church, Salem.—This was the first Protestant church that was formed on the western continent, and will be two hundred years old on the 17th inst. when the Rev. Mr. Upham will preach the second century lecture. The first was preached on the 6th of August, 1729 O. S. by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, then minister of said Church. The other exercises on that occasion were by Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Marblehead, and Rev. Mr. Preacott, of Danvers. Thirteen ministers, and a large concourse of people from Salem and the neighboring towns, attended.

Extensive Application of Truth .- The Editor of the Extensive Application of Truth.—The Editor of the Utica Recorder copies an article from our paper of July 2d, and adds: "The following remarks, addressed to "Christians in Massachusetts," by a correspondent of the Boston Recorder, will bear a more extended application. They ought to be rung in perpetual changes through the Union, till every ear is opened, and every heart is made to feel. For as faith, without works, is dead; so works without faith—without the spirit of fervent supplication, are but dead works. How would this rule apply to the present state of things in the American churches? How would it apply to any single church, or to individuals?"

We are requested by a friend of F. Wright to say that her lecture on Independence at Philadelphia was not deliv-

ered on the Sabbath, July 5th, but on the day previous He admits, however, that it was repeated on the succeed-ing Sabbath, in New-York.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At a special ordination held in St. John's Church, Providence, R.I., the Rev. James Everett, Dea. was admitted to the holy order of Presbyter. Mr. Everett is a Chaplain in the Navy, and it is understood that he is under orders to join the Constellation upon her expected cruise up the Mediterranean.

At Riga, N.Y. July 15, the Rev. EEENEZER MEAD was ordained by the Presbytery of Rochester, and installed pastor of the first Presbyterian church and congregation in that town. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Brighton, form Gal. I. 10.

form Gal. I. 10.

The First Reformed Dutch Church, lately erected at Williamsburgh, L.I. was consecrated to the service of Almighty God on the 25th ult. There is a church erecting at Bushwick, in the place of the one lately torn down, both of which, are to be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Meeker. On the 15th ult. Mr. ROBERT P. LEE was ordained and

installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Mc gomery N.Y., by the Classis of Ulster. The ordinal sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Van Vechten. sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Van Vechten.
Installed, July 29th, as pastor of the Baptist church in Hartford, Conn. the Rev. GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, late of S. Reading. Sermon by the Rev. H. Malcom, of Boston, from 1 Cor. I. 18.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Letters from Odessa, of the 24th May, state that part of the Turkish fleet had again got out of the Bosphorus and were pursued by Admiral Greig, lying before Sizepolis.

It is mentioned in the extracts from Brussels and German papers, that all accounts agree in stating that the Turkish infantry have much improved in discipline during the winter. The Porte has containsioned the Facua of Smyrna to buy several steam boats, through the agency of English houses. The Sultan is said to have given positive orders to free the European coast of the Black Sea from the enemy, whatever it may cost. The 10,000 Albanians, lately arrived from Thessaly, were ordered towards Sizepolis. A paragraph, dated Frontiers of Wallachia, May 7, states that the Turks had made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into Little Wallachia; they were beaten back by the Cossacks and Pandours.

According to the Hamburg Reporter, the letters from Bu-According to the Hamburg Reporter, the letters from Bucharest represent the eigh in a state of the utmost despondency, and state that, all who have the means of doing it are preparing to leave that abode of pestilence and misery, and to seek refuge in Transylvania. At Kalafat, according to the same letters, the Turks had been repulsed in an attempt to enter Little Wallachia, but in the vicinity they had succeeded in cutting off two Russian cavalry regiments.

A standing army of 19,000 strong is to be raised in Wallachia. Russia furnishing arms and recontrements, and the

lachia, Russia furnishing arms and accoutrements, and the principality their pay and subsistence. Lisbon, May 23, 1829.—Our city has been for the last

Lisbon, May 23, 1829.—Our city has been for the last three days in the greatest agitation in consequence of several bands of volunteers securing the streets, headed by a priest, the curate of Barreiro, insulting and attacking all those they took for the partizans of legitimacy, and committing all kinds of disorders. These disgraceful scenes have been carried so far, that to-day even some persons of the lower orders (who had hitherto taken the part of Don Miguel) proceeded to defend the insulted persons, attacking the statellities of Don Miguel, and dispersed them with stones. In the prisons, scenes of the atmost distress and misery were daily occurring; indeed, despair had arisen to such a pitch that the prisoners themselves had defied their jailors by singing the hymn of Don Pedro, and by proclaiming the legitimate Queen Donna Maria H. Piquets of cavalry had been added to the regular force that guards the prisoner, and those prisoners who were most remarkable for their attachment to the Queen were removed to the forts. Every body here is persuaded that the present state of things cannot last much longer.

st much longer.

The British Cabinet.—The English papers allude to

The British Cabinet.—The English papers allude to various rumours of want of harmony between the members of the Cabinet and anticipated changes.

Atlas of India.—The East India Company are publishing, in successive sheets, a splendid Atlas of India, on the scale of four miles to an inch, and taken from actual surveys. Sixteen sheets are already published, one numbered as high as 96; from which it is inferred that at least this number are to be issued. Some of them have blank spaces, to be 60-61-by as the surveys parameter.

It is in contemplation to change the color of the French uniform from blue to red, by which a saving, it is said, of 1,500,000f. will be effected, in so great quantities is madder, with which the red is dyed, produced in France.

der, with which the red is dyed, produced in France.

Capt. Porter has been attacked by three banditti, in Mexico, and escaped with his friend and servant by shooting the principal assailant. The Captain calls it "a most ampleasant and extremely dangerous adventure;" but says, "my good genius protected me, as it has done on many other occasions." Which is easier, to confide in the providence of an omniscient and ahnighty Being, or in good and evil genii, unrevealed and unknown?

dence of an omniscient and almighty Being, or in good and evil genii, unrevealed and unknown?

The Montreal Gazette of July 20th says, accounts were received in town last week by an express of the loss of the regular trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, annually despatched with stores from London to the mouth of the Columbia River. This shipwreck took place on the bar at the entrance of the river, and we feel great pain in announcing the melancholy tidings that the whole crew, 26 in number, were immediately after landing from the wreck murdered by the Indians of the neighborhood. George Sampson, Esq. the Govornor of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, was at Fort Vancover on the Columbia at the time of the occurrence, and immediately despatched an express to this city, in order that the company in London might take measures to have another vessel with the requisite stores conveyed to the Columbia. This express was only four months on his way, which is deemed by the Indian traders as remarkably short. He was accompanied by Gov. Simpson as far as Lake Winnipeg, where they parted company; the Governor remaining behind for the purpose of making his usual tour of inspection to each post of the Company, from which it is expresed he will return here in September next. We learn by the same express that a number of American trappers are said to be missing, and that it is but too generally supposed that they have fallen a sacrifice to the murderous attacks of the hoetile Indians.

A thousand and ninety-eight emigrants arrived at Quebec during the second week in July. With the exception of thirty, all were Irish.

Distress in Madagagaka.—The British Coloniet states.

thirty, all were Irish. Distress in Madawaska.—The British Colonist states that unparalleld distress now exists in the French settlement at Madawaska, in consequence of the failure, for the two last years, of the wheat crops. Many families have for some time existed on the floor made from blighted wheat, kneaded into bread with the inner bark of the white birch. Berries and fruits procured from the forest, have been the sole dependence of others; and the prospect of procuring even such miserable fare, was obscured by rapidly increas-ing weakness. In one house there were rivies children, ing weakness. In our house there were rirten children, five of whom were unable to walk from the united causer of untended infancy and pinching debility.—Elloworth pa

DOMESTIC. A letter from the Rio de La Plata, dated 12th May, 1828, has been seen by a correspondent of the New-York Courier, stating that affairs on board the Hudson frigate are in a terrible state, that armed sentinels with bayonets fixed are parading the ward room before the state rooms of two lieutenants, who are compelled to be content with playing bo-peep, through the small aperture of their state room doors. Sundry midelipumen are in confinement, and it is expected all will be tried by court martial, the moment that the Boston and Vandalia arrive from their cruize.

We understand, from good authority, says the Baltimore

We understand, from good authority, says the Baltimore Republican, that Captain Elliot is appointed to the command of the West India squadron; Commodore Ridgeley, who has had the command for the last three years, having applied to the Government to be relieved.

Major John Riddle has been elected delegate in Congress from the Michigan Territory. He received about territory.

from the Michigan Territory. He received about two-thirds of the votes of the territory. His opponent was the Rev. Mr. Richard, a catholic.

Knoxville, Ten. July 15 .- A letter received by a gentle man of this place from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jully, the present King of the Cherokees; who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to receive.

New Hampshire Register.—Dr. Farmer, the gentle-man who has for several years compiled the Register for this State with so much accuracy, is now collecting the materials of this work for the year 1830. Information is requested from Postmasters and others.—N. H. Stat. abr. Annual Commencements.—At Washington College, Hartford, this day. Dartmouth and Middlebury Aug. 19. Amherst and Cambridge, Aug. 26. Williams and Bowdoin, Sept. 2. Yale, Sept. 9. Partridge's Military and Scientific School at Nove

Partridge's Military and Scientific School at Norwich, Vt., has been long forsaken, and the Worcester Yeo-man says "the longe brick Academy stands as a monument

of the utility of modern new fangled schools, and of human credulity." The second location for the same purpose, at Middletown, Conn. is about being abandoned.

Baptist Academy in Vermont.—The Committee appointed by the Convention on this subject have had a meeting, and agreed to bring it definitively before the next Convention. In the mean time, they recommend to the churches, associations and societies to take it into consideration, and instruct their delegates to the next Convention concerning it. They propose too, that each church raise at least \$12 annually for 5 years, to the amount of the tuition of one scholar, whether they send one or not; which money shall support an able professor or principal, which is all the expense the denomination need incur. In case the institution is located at Williston, provision is made for building.

New Carpeting.—The Editor of the Hartford Mirror has seen a specimen of felting, which is prepared by a newly-invented process for carpeting. It is fine and substantial in its texture, handsomely figured and colored, can be manufactured to any size or pettern, and afforded for about 50 cts. a yard. It is expected that the colors will be permanent.

Grants.—The native grapes, (and particularly the fear

permanent.

Grapes.—The native grapes, (and particularly the Isabella grape) are very fine in the gardens around Brooklyn.

We cannot speak so well of the foreign grapes, although it is possible that time may be wanting to mature them, there being very few which are more than 5 or 6 years old.

L. I. Star.

Figs.—We have seen some fine figs, perfectly ripe, which were raised in a garden in this village. They were very

Figs.—We have seen some fine figs, perfectly ripe, which were raised in a garden in this village. They were very soft and exceedingly sweet, and even sickish and unpalatuble. It is said they can be raised in abundance in this climate; and, if so, we should be glad to hear of the fact from some of our horticultural readers.

Concentrated Fuel.—Mr. G. B. White, of this place, has prepared what he calls Patent Concentrated Fuel, for the use of steam vessels, to save labor and stowage. Henry W. Cook, engineer of the steam ferry boat, between Jackson and Walnut streets, certifies to the success of an expension

son and Walnut streets, certifies to the success of an experiment in that boat. It is offered at \$10 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and it is said to be much cheaper than wood. id.

The Vt. Journal says, butter tubs which have become foolmay be thoroughly cleansed by filling them with bran and water and letting them stand till fermentation takes place. It is easily tried,

Dr. Godman, of Philadelphia, is about publishing by

Dr. Godman, of Philadelphia, is about publishing by subscription a collection of Addresses delivered by him on various occasions; with an Appendix containing an explanation of the "Injurious Effects of Tight Lacing on the Organe of Respiration, &c."

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The late foreign Medical Journals state, that Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying several of the most deadly national poisons, and among others the saliva of the mad dog. The mode of applying it is to make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfuls of the chloroet of lime, in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

Salem Mill Dam.—A meeting of the stockholders of

hours after the animal has been bitten.

Salem Mill Dam.—A meeting of the stockholders of this corporation was held at Salem on Saturday last, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the expediency of dissolving said Corporation, or to act on any other business that may come before the meeting." The meeting was adjourned sine die, by a vote of 1485 to 604." "Thus," says the Register, "was effectually put at rest, a premature and ill-judged proposition, and thus have the friends of the Mill Dam project again evinced by a most triumphant vote, their firmness of purpose, and steadiness of mind, under the most trying and unpropitions circumstances. This gratifying result gives us fresh assurance, that the object for which they have so long been contending, will eventually be accomplished."

Poor Property.—We have it from a source we believe entitled to credit, though we make no positive assertion, that the Federal Street or Boston Theatre sunk more than \$30,000 during the late theatrical campaign; and also that its rival, the Tremont, was a loser to a considerable amount. It is not expected that both can be opened next winter. A similar statement is made respecting Theatres in Loudon. The Globe "is sorry to hear that theatrical speculations during the present season have been very miscuccessful. The proprietors of Drury Lane and Covent Garden will, it is said, lose several thousand pounds, and M. Laporte, of the King's Theatre, will scarcely do more than cover his enormous expenditure.—The French Theatre was also, we believe, an unsuccessful affair during the early part of the season; but latterly the houses have been much better. The only trump card played by the theatrical managers appears to be that of Matthews and Yates, who have drawn full houses with comparatively small expense. The minor Theatres are, we understand, all (with the exception of the Surry and Astley's) upon the shilling order system; and in this way they contrive to get full houses, to the advantage of the Managers, but the decadence of the better style of acting which had been introduced. In the country, theatrical business is in a dreadful state: stage Kings and Queens are in a worse condition than starving weavers, and there is little prospect of amendment."

Death of Charles Giffert.—The death of Mr. Charles Giffert, late lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre, was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness, produced almost instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrensy came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning, when he dropped down dead. He neither ate nor slept, nor was he undressed for six or seven days—but paced his room, watched and guarded by

N. Y. Com.

Dr. Watkins, against whom a prosecution has been attempted some time for fraud on the treasury of the U. States, has been convicted on one indictment, but judgment is arrested. On another, the jury could not agree and were discharged.

On another, the jury could not agree and were discharged.

Severe Storm.—On Thursday last a thunder storm occurred in this city and vicinity, which was more severe than had been known for several years. It continued from half past one to nearly four, in the afternoon; and again in the evening one hour, from half past seven. Many cellars were filled with water in Congress, Kilby, Lindall and Water Sts., which did some damage. The water was drawn off by the suction hove engines. The fire was extinguished in the furnace pertaining to the power press in Lindall street, on which the Recorder and several other papers are printed. The fall of rain for so short a time was almost beyond precedent; one account states that it was 5 inches; more in four hours than has fallen here in one week before, since 1818. During the storm, the barometer was violently agitated. The walls of unfinished buildings were undermined and otherwise injured. In the north part of the city, in Newton, Framing-ham, and other places, there was hall of extraordinary size, by which much class was destroated and destroad and destroad and destroad and and a server destroad and a server de hum, and other places, there was hail of extraordinary size, by which much glass was destroyed and damage done to the fields. In Watertown the lightning struck the harn of Mr. George Long, which, with its contents (hay), was consumed. A ship on the stocks at Charlestown was struck, but not materially damaged. The meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Whitman of Watham, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground. William Hogan, a Coachman in the employ of Dr. Codman, of this city, was instantly killed by the lightning at Nahant. A stable at Cambridge was set on fire, but the flames extinguished without much damage. A cow was killed at Newton, and a tree struck on Newton common.

The Thunder Storm of Thursday last extended to Worcester and its neighborhood. The barn of Mr. Jolin Flage,

The Thunder Storm of Thursday last extended to Worcester and its neighborhood. The barn of Mr. John Flagg, in the south part of Worcester, was struck and consumed with its contents by the lightning. It contained about 30 tons of hay and a valuable horse. Much damage was done in various parts of the county; either by the rain, the lightning, or the wind. It is reported that the Unitarian meeting house in Charkon was struck, but preserved from damage by means of the lightning rod upon it. At Providence, the weather was very pleasant at that time. Salem was tavored with "merely a refreshing shower."

The house of Stephen Sawyer, of Brunswick, Me., was

The house of Stephen Sawyer, of Brunswick, Me., was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 26th alt. togeth with most of its contents. Loss about \$800—no Insurance The fire it is supposed originated from the chiunsey.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Woodman, to Miss Martha Capen; Mr. Edward J. Robbins, to Miss Mehitable B. Towle, of Chester, N. H.; Mr. Hosea Lawe, to Miss Fanny, J. Ames; Mr. J. L. N. Dexter, to Miss Mary L. Kingsbury,

In New-Bedford, Mr. Josiah West, to Miss Deborah II. In New-Bedford, Mr. Josiah West, to Miss Deborah H. Taber, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Taber, of Fairhaven.—In Salem, Mr. Lovell Baker, of Providence, to Miss Sarah P. Page, of S.—In Lowell, Mr. Simeon Smith, to Miss Abigail Kinball, Mr. Benjamin F. Fletcher, to Miss Miss Julia Woodworth.
In Christian county, Ky., the Rev. James Y. Barnett, of Henderson county, to Miss Elizabeth Usher.
At Ogden, N.Y. Rev. Milton Kingball, to Miss Louisa Wilcox.—Rev. Nathaniel W. Fisher, to Miss Martha Maria, daughter of Rufus Graves Esq., of Amhernt, Mass.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Benj. Comey, aged 60; Mr. James Sherman, 26; Joshua Ellis, 60; Mr. Thomas Cullen, 30; Mrs. Nancy Dunlap, 70; Mrs. Eliza Thornton, 41; Mrs. Susan Brackett, 21.

On Tuesday, Mins Mary Perry, aged 70.

In Roxbury, Mr. Jacob Toby, 22.—In Billerica, Josials Crosby, Esq. 52; also, his youngest daughter, Martha, 13,

both of consumption.—In Worcester, Mary Jane Montague, only daughter of Mr. Elijah M. Jr. 17 months.—In Bolton, Capt. Curtis Pollard, 50.—In Northampton, Mrs. Juliette Mower, wife of Mr. C. M. 22.—In Gloucester, Widow Ann Duley, 73; Mrs. Honour Colby, 25.—In Lowell, Edward, son of Samuel Woods, 19 months; Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Leavitt Nason, 7.—In Burlington, Mrs. Abigail Simonds, 67, widow of Mr. Caleb S.—In Marlborough, Miss Diana Barner, daughter of Col. Lovell B. 26.—Ju Plymouth, suddenly, Mrs. Betsey Harlow, of Middleborough, Fitted of the late Capt. Eara Harkow, 50 years, 11 monthe; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Horace H. Rolfe, 24.—In Newburyport, Capt. James Kettell, 84 In Walpole, Rev. George Morey, senior pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town, in the eightieth year of his age, and the forty-sixth of his ministry. In New-York, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. A. Gamage, daughter and last survivor of the numerous family of the late Dea. Wm. Gamage, of Cambridge, Mass. 36.

In Hartford, Conn. the Hon. Thomas Seymour, 94. Mr. Seymour, was for many years a distinguished member of the bar, formerly a member of the Council of Connecticut, and first Mayor of the city of Hartford after its incorporation. He was graduated at Yale College in 1755, and for some time past has been the oldest surviving graduate of that institution.

In Salisbury, Conn. Miss Mary A. Whittlesey, only child

the was granuated at 1 are College in 1750, and for some time past has been the oldest surviving graduate of that institution.

In Salisbury, Conn. Miss Mary A. Whittlesey, only child of Mr. John W., in the 30th year of her age.

In Jericho, Vt. on the 9th ult. Joseph Porter, Ecq. Attorney at Law, 33. He fell from a horse on Tuesday and fractured his leg. It was amputated on Wednesday, and he died the next day.

In Riga, N.Y. July 20, after a painful and protracted illness of four months, Mrs. Lucy-Morse, consort of Mr. Samuel Morse, aged 28 years. She made a public profession of the religion of Jesus Christ, six years previous to her decease, and left her friends the consoling hope that she died in the Lord. A sister, Miss Charlotte Johnson, died October 18th, 1828, and a brother, Mr. Thomas Johnson, died January 31st, 1829, leaving satisfactory evidence that their friends' loss was unspeakable gain to them. [Roch. Obs. At Lebanon, Ohlo, after a week's idlness, the Hon. Charles R. Sherman, of Lancaster, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that State, much lamented. He was born in Fairfield county, Conn. in 1787, and emigrated to Ohio in 1810.

In Augusta, Me. on the 9th inst. Mrs. Mario Barry, 27

blio in 1810. In Augusta, Me. on the 9th inst. Mrs. Maria Barry, 37 ears.—And on the Sunday following, her husband, Mr. years.—And on the Sunday following, her husband, Mr. John Barry, 42, a native of Massachuseuts.

In Philadelphia, John Maybin, Esq. a respectable merchant, who has transacted much business for individuals in Massachusetts, and always enjoyed their highest confidence

and esteem.
In New-Orleans, 1st inst. Mr. Frederick Mahew Adams, about 26 years, mate of ship Pearl, of Philadelphia.—5th inst. Abraham C. Martin, 24, late mate of ship America. Mr. Martin was a native of Marbhehead.
In Windsor, N. S. after a most painful illness, W. H. O. Haliburton, Esq. Chief Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the peace, for the middle division of Nova Scotia, 62.

PAROCHIAL CONTROVERSY AT CAMBRIDGE.

JUST received, and for sale, by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Booksellers, No. 20, Cornhill, late Market-street, An Account of the Controversy in the First Parish in Cambridge, 1827—1829.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Cambridge, 1827—1829.

Net Problem 1829.

Net Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,
47 Washington Street, Boston.

THE PARENTS' MONITOR: or Narratives, Anecdotes, and Observations on Religious Education, and Personal Piety, designed for the instruction and encouragement of Parents, Guardians, and Teachers. In Three Parts.—
Part I. Shewing, by many examples drawn from Real Life, the happy effects of Religious Education, in leading to early piety, to great usefulness, and to final salvation.—Part II. Shewing, by examples, also from Real Life, the blessing which has finally attended the patient labors and fervent prayers, of Christian instructors, after great anxiety, fear, and disappointment.—Part III. Showing how a Christian Education ought to be conducted. Here the sentiments and directions of the best writers on this interesting subject may be found. The Rules are given which were adopted by wise and holy parents in the instruction and government of their families; and a variety of anecdotes and suitable examples are interspersed. By Rev. David Barker, 1 v. 12mo.

The History of an Old Pocket Bible, as related by itself: containing Faithful Characters, taken from real life, of different persons, into whose hands it is supposed successively to have fallen; interspersed with various observations and reflections, intended to impress upon the reader the value of the Holy Scriptures, and the nature of real religion. First American from the Fourth English Edition. By the Rev. Robert Cox, A. M. Perpetual Curate of Stonehouse.

The Millennium, or twelve Stories, designed to explain to Young Bible Readers, the Scripture Prophecies concerning the Glory of the latter days. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Counsels and Cautions for the Young, by the Rev. John Thornton. Author of Dialogues on Pure Religion, &c.

\*\*2\*\* Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of small Religions Publications, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries which will be sold uncommondly low.

Will soon publish, MORNING DEVOTIONS for every Day in the Year.

Just Published, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-street,—A SERIES OF LECTURES, delivered a Park-Street Church, Boston, on Sabbath Evening. By Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. Third Edition, Rein Park-Street United, possen, and the price of the price

HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON. THE next Term of this School, will commence on the eleventh of August. A spacious and commodious apartment now in preparation, will be ready at that time for its reception.—Those scholars who wish to board with the Instructress, can be accommodated at the House in which the school is kept. Board can also be obtained in good familiar or mediate terms along any familiar or mediate terms along the school is kept. derate terms, where such facilities for improv

lies on moderate terms, where such facilities for improvement will be afforded as will aid their advancement in knowledge.

Reference may be had to Rev. Messrs. Cogswell and Burgess, Dedham; Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Dr. Wisner, Bradford Summer, Esq. Boston; Rev. Mr. Curtis, Sharon; Gen. Elijah Crane, Canton; Rev. Dr. Richmond, Dorchester;—or to Rev. Dr. Park, Rev. Mr. Stearns, Drs. P. Adams, and P. M. Crane, Board of Visiters.

Stoughton, July B. R. Crane, Board of Visiters.

Stoughton, July B. Board of Visiters.

Board of Visiters.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October nest, the Anatomy and Surgery.

Anatomy and Surgery, . Dr. WARREN. Chemistry, Dr. Webbles.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence,
Dr. Channing.

Materia Medica, Dr. CHANNING.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. JACKSON.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted without fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the courses.
Aug. 6. ep12w W. CHANNING, Dean. Dr. Chasala.
Dr. Bigelow.
Physic, Dr. Jackson

DR. D. H. GREGG DR. D. H. GREGG

HAS removed from Medfield to Boston, and taken rooms in dwelling house No. 96 Washington Street, two doors south of Messrs. S. N. Brewer & Brothers, Druggists, sign of the Good Samaritan.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

EVERY article, that is necessary for the furnishing of hurches, kept constantly on hand by WILLIAM HANCOCK,

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Cushions, Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Communion Tables, Lining and Stuffing Pews, Book and Hat Racks, Foor Benches,
Arm Rests, &c.

JUST published, the Rev. Dr. DANA's Serision, preached at the Installation of the Rev. Dr. Brown, in Fine-St.
Church, Boston. For sale at PERKINS & MARVIN's,
No. 114 Washington Street.

DIMOCREALY Communications of the Rev. Dr. Dana and Dana

BUMSTEAD & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, No. 113, Washington-street, [Nearly opposite Water-street,]

BOSTON.

#### POETRY.

From the Episcopal Watchman THE BLESSED LAND.

THE BLESSED LAND.

The inhabitants shall not say I An sick."—
Not sick!—Shall throbbing brows no more
With nameless anguish start!
No more the ebbing life-blood pour
Cold currents through the heart?
No tortured nerve with racking pain
To sudden madness thrill?
Nor strive the powerless limbs in vain
Their office to fulfil!
I there no weak, no palsied hand,

Is there no weak, no palsied hand, Nor agonizing breast?— Where, Book of Mercy! is that land Which thus thy page has blest?

Which that the positive so of the heart Within that favored bound?

No pleasure with its poisoned dart. The unwary youth to wound?

No hope deferred, the soul to harm? No joy on parting wing?

No love with fickle smile to charm,

No love with nexts anne to charm,
With false embrace to sting?
Oh, glorious world!—from ills of time,
From fear and changes free;
Why should we shrink to seek that clime,
Though death our passport be?

### MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. EXEGESIS-1 Cor. 15: 29.

"Else what shall they do who are baptized for the dead?"
If the dead rise not at all, why are they baptized for the dead?" This passage must have one of two meanings, either of which will conform to the argument of t

1. One meaning may be expressed by the following paraphrase, viz; what benefit can those receive who, on supposition that the dead never rise, are baptized for the dead? Or, it may be illustrated thus; If there is to be no resurrection we shall lie forever in the sepulchre, dead—lifeless bodies. With this fact in view, of what possible use will it

With this fact in view, of what possible basewin be for us to be baptized? Baptized for what? for the hope of eternal life? No; but for the eternal sleep of the grave—for the dead.

2. The only other consistent meaning, which this passage can be made to express, is the following according to the resurrection of the iz; if there is never to be a resurrection of the dead of what advantage will it be to receive baptism in the place of the dead—of dead saints? If such baptism actually prevailed, this signification would be preferable to the other, because, as all allow, it is the most obvious construction. I think there are intimations of this practice in the apostolic writings. Nor would such a practice be un-worthy the Christian character, if done for the advancement of the Saviour's cause. Cases, no doubt, frequently occurred in those early times of the church in which men died with the possession of piety who had never been publicly baptized. They may have had no opportunity. There were few, probably, who had the power of performing this ceremony. Christians may have died in circumstances in which it was impossible for them to receive the rite, Would it be improper for them to express their desire to a brother in Christ to take their place and to receive the ordinance for them or as their proxy? Baptism was the only means by which their re-nouncement of error, and their attachment to Christ's cause could be publiely proclaimed. But if the dead are never to rise, why should this public profession, in the name of a dying or departed friend, be made? It will be exposing the proxy to persecution merely to attest the faith and piety of

one whose doctrine was, in fact, incorrect; for he

died in hope of a glorious immortality, while death, in truth, is an eternal sleep. In such cases, bap-

tism by proxy would add strength to the cause of Christ by the public attestation made, of the belief of those who, had no such practice prevailed, would

perhaps never have been known as believers in Je-

For the Boston Recorder.

D. S. S

Messes. Editors,—It was understood, that among the addresses made in Federal Street, election week, concerning the Sabbath, one gentleman spoke with no small complacency of the existing among Christians; that it was matter of thanksgiving that the Christian world was broken into different denominations: and because it is the occasion of good. I thought it was to be desired that all Christians "speak the same thing, be of the same mind, and same judgment," and "be perfectly joined together." God is to be thanked for causing 'the wrath of man to praise him.'

Another gentleman was understood to express it as a matter of thankfulness, that the numerous petitions to Congress relative to the Sabbath were rejected; and for the same reason. I would inquire whether such expressions were not the result of feeling, rather than of due consideration? I is it correct theory to give thanks for an event or rejoice at its occurrence, which is not good in itself? Paul rejoiced that the gospel was preached, though it were preached from envy; but the matter of his rejoicing was, that the gospel was preached. Did he rejoice at all in view of the spirit with which Did he rejoice at all in view of the spirit with which it was preached? In this age of excitement who is not in danger of extravagance, of zeal not according to knowledge? Considering the great responsibilities of leading men, they ought to move with caution. Right or wrong, the ardert young will be likely to follow. If I am incorrect, set me right.

## CALL FOR YOUNG MEN.

Men's Temperance Society of New-York, have furnished all the Clergymen of the city with a copy of their "constitution and address," requesting their countenance and co-operation. This elicited from Dr. Cox the following excellent reply, which we copy from the Journal of Humanity. New-York. June 18, 1829.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Voung Men's

Society for the Promotion of Temperance. of Humanity.

DEAR SIR, -One of the members of your Society yesterday put into my hand, a circular copy of the "Address and Constitution" of your Society, directed to myself, "with the respectful compli-

What might be proper etiquette on such an oc-easion, I care little, and perhaps know less; for, without contemning the laws of politeness, I feel that I am just now on higher ground. Accept my sincere thanks for the kindness done me, and for the very genuine pleasure I have received in perus-ing and powdering that spirited decument. My obing and pondering that spirited document. My object in this reply is to echo to your ears my high and Christian congratulations. My heart has been warmed and touched with sacred sensations, in the contemplation of so novel, so lovely, and so heroic a conspiracy of Young Men, plighting their example, their principles, and their active influence in the glorious cause of Temperance. I bless the name of the Great Author of goodness that he has put such things in your hearts, and brought you thus conspicuously into the van of the Grand Army of enlightened principle and disciplined aggression, or enightened principle and disciplined aggression, on the side of human happiness and against the veteran enemy of our species, and especially of young men! Your ground is tenable, your enemy conquerable, and your cause sustained by the certain sanctions of Omnipotence. You have nothing to fear, but inconstancy and unfaithfulness, unless it be the deep-laid ambuscades of the enemy. Of these dangers however I present the continuous control of the contr these dangers, however, I pretend not to apprise those who have so well evinced that they know them already. "I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one—because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you." I rejoice especially to see such an organization in such a city as ours. Your example, like a pyramid in the desert, will be recognised from afar. It will tell

on our whole population, and he quoted by the friends of virtue every where. May I exhort you to honor all relations, heroically, the principle of total abst. e! By it you will never be deceived nor betrayer you will lose nothing, and gain every thing; and total abstinence from universal sin becomes the object of your aims and the rule of your "Who is he that will harm you, if yo be followers of that which is good?" You will be, slas! better than your predecessors in life, as well as happier safer, more honorable, useful, and beloved: you wil be the joy of your relatives, the benefactors of your age, the delight of your friends, a treasure to your country, the allies of the church, and the patrons o blessings to future generations. May thousands of thousands join your confederacy, and millions after millions copy your example! I consider your in-stitution among the happiest indications of the age; and the cause of temperance as one of its noblest enterprizes. In any way in which, consistent with my many urgent duties, it may be in my power to assist your efforts, I wish you to command my hum-ble services: while, praying for the grace, and guidance, and guardianship of the Almighty to be with you, I remain, young Gentlemen, with great es-teem, Your friend and servant, SAMUEL H. Cox.

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the Christian Mirror. LESSON FOR SECOND SABBATH, AUGUST.

MATTHEW XXVI. 47-56. Judas, attended by a great company, enters the garden, and by a concerted signal points out Christ to them, who seize him. One of the disciples draws his sword in his Master's defence, and wounds a servant of the high priest, but is ordered by Christ to sheathe it, with the assurance that Christ could be indicated by the process. obtain deliverance by means of legions of angels but this would defeat the design of his coming, and

the predictions of Scripture. Was there more than one disciple of the name o How will you distinguish them?—Which? What epistle was written by the other? What circumstances aggravate the crime of Judas Iscariot? What was there in the manner of his perpetrating it, to increase its odiousness

Huil, Master! - a usual compliment, or mode of alutation among the Jews, implying, 'I wish you health, happiness, and prosperity'—a most hypocritical lie in the mouth of Judas, who in this very act meditated the destruction of the person, for whose

welfare he professed to pray.

And kissed him.—"It is probable that our Lord, in great condescension, had been used to permit his ciples thus to salute him, when they returned to him after having been any time absent.

Friend—companion. He was addressed according to his former visible, and still professed char-

Which of the disciples drew the sword? What was the servant's name, whose ear was smitten off? Did Christ restore it? Why did not such a benevolent and miraculous act disarm the rage and sta the violence of those who " laid hands on hi

All they that take the sword shall perish with the neord—"a proverbial expression not to be rigidly interpreted. Such sayings are understood to suggest what frequently, not what always happens. seems to have been introduced at this time, in order to signify to the disciples that such weapons as

to signify to the disciples that such weapons as swords were not those by which the Messiah's cause was to be defended."—Camperll.

Theelve legions of angels.—"The Roman armies were composed of legions, which did not always consist of the same number of men, but are computed at this time to have contained above 6000; and twelve legions were more than were commonly entrusted with their greatest generals. How dreadfully irresistible would such an army of angels have fully irresistible would such an army of angels have en, when one of these celestial spirits was able to destroy 185,000 Assyrians at one stroke !"

How shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?—which declare that these things must be.

Where are the passages to be found, which prediet these things?

 A profession begun in hypocrisy, is almost certain to end in apostacy.—Judas was always hollow, false at heart. Have not I chosen you leelve, and one of you is a devil?

2. The eminence of place or station occupied by a professor of religion aggravates the guilt of aposncy, and the evils to others of which it is the ocassion.

3. When a man suffers any earthly and forbid-

den affection to predominate in his soul, it will as-suredly work his ruin; for he will not fail to meet with temptations suited to its nature. The love of money was the besetting sin of Judas, and for the gratification of this, he sells the blessed Saviour How watchful and prayerful should we all be, that sin may not have the dominion over us.

4. Even in this most criminal and base conduct of Judas we have an evidence of the truth of revelation. His treachery was foretold, many hundred years before it was acted out, as were innumerable other circumstances in the history of Christ.

5. Professions of affection and attachment, expressed in the most loving terms, are no certain indications of sincere and hearty piety. Often they are of a suspicious character. Judas said, Hail, Master! and kissed him. 6. In defence of Christ and his cause, we should

use none but lawful weapons. He will not approve of violence, even when exerted against sin and sin-

7. The sufferings and death of Christ were evidently voluntary. By an exertion of his miracu-lous power, or by the intervention of the angels who are swift to do his will, he could instabtly have destroyed all his enemies, or freed himself from them.

This however does not lessen the guilt of those, who with wicked hands took and crucified the Lord of glory.

8. The calm, dignified composure of Christ when betrayed by Judas and seized by the soldiery, is a spectacle of moral sublimity unequalled in the his tory of the world.

9. Let the example of Christ, assailed by enemies deserted by friends, and betrayed by one who ' with his mouth professed much love,' teach us submission and trust in God, when 'our own familiar friends' prove treacherous.

## TRACTS.

Norfolk, (Conn.) July 25, 1829.

"TRACTS" AGAIN. MESORS, WILLIS & RAND .- I seize my first isure hour to notice the piece in your paper of Ju-16, in which the writer complains of "three or our sentences" in the excellent tract, No. 224, on Universalism.-While I adopt fully the sentiment of "Macleon" on the vast importance that, every publication of the Am. Tract Society should have ill its principles based on the Scriptures;" I trust that he will equally reciprocate the kindred senti-ment, viz. that it would be a great evil to excite groundless suspicion against these swift winged messenger: of truth. The evil is great in proportion to the excellence of the work against which sus-picion is roused. To cramp the circulation or mar the influence of a first rate tract, must afford occasion for deep interest. A public complaint of a par-ticular tract as regards soundness of doctrine, may also impair public confidence in some degree as to

has entirely mistaken the author of the tract on the point in question. He considers the sentences he has quoted, and which I need not here repeat, as has quoted, and which I need not here repeat, as implying "in the clearest manner that the sine would not deserve punishment if he should cease to sin." Now I am prepared to say, the author has not implied it at all; and, moreover, it was his express design to guard against implying it.

He has not implied it.—No single phrase or sentence, however rigidly scrutinized, implies it. The quotation as a whole, does not imply it. And the remarker himself concedes that the general company is that the general com-

quotation as a whole, does not imply it. And the remarker himself concedes, that the general complexion of the tract is unexceptionable, so that there is nothing in the connexion of these sentences to aid the implication. If, after having in vain expostuted with a bloated sot, on other principles, I turn to him and say, if you continue in your cups you will certainly come to an untimely grave; do I imply by this that his constitution is not afready runed? I only say that which even himself remarks ined? I only say that which even himself must acknowledge; and in that simple assertion, I imply nothing one way or the other as regards the realit nothing one way or the other as regards inflicted on himself. Precisely so with the brief but fearful sentences in the tract. They are enough to carry conviction of the justice of God's sentence, and they will carry conviction to many a heart which might be reached by no other argument: while they imply no surrender of any other proofs of the same cardinal doctrine. Perhaps it would have been better, had the author inserted a clause expressly guarding against the misapprehension in question; and I hope it will be done it possible in the next impression. But he ought not to be cen-sured for implying that which he has taken special and successful pains to guard against implying. And it may be proper to suggest, that had his lim-ts been more ample, he might not only have guarded this important doctrine against misconstruction but given it a greater and more impressive expan-

on.

I have said, it was his express design to guard rainet the implication complained of. This I say, against the implication complained of. This I say, from personal knowledge of the fact at the time of its preparation. I can therefore assure your cor-respondent, (though not myself the author,) that he has totally mistaken the writer. But I believe there are but few who have made the same mistake; for of all to whom I have shown the passage, have not found one to put such a construction

It gives me pleasure to do any thing to vindicate so useful a production, and one which I have been informed by good authority on the spot, has probably done more good in one of our large westrn states than any other human composition subject.

If your correspondent is shown to have mistaken e matter of which he complains, it is not requisite to examine further the objections he brings

On the practical importance of the argument drawn from a continuance in sin to justify God in punishing the sinner forever, I might relate one or two anecdotes of what has occurred under my own bservation: but I perceive I have not space for the detail. I will only hint the results. One man whose views had been warped by reading the books of Universalists, confessed at once that it placed the whole subject in a totally new light. In er case, an apparently pious woman who had for years been distressed 'because she did not see the ustice of God in eternally punishing a soul for a ingle sin, as she supposed she ought to see it in order to be a Christian,' was not a little relieved by being reminded of the real state of the fact as it regards the wicked in hell.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WHO IS A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN?

Female beauty, in the limited sense of the word, is that outward form and proportion which corresponds with the theories of poets and the rules of artists-of which every nation has examples, and of which every woman has a share. But beauty, by a more natural definition of the word, is that indes cribable charm, that union of many qualities of person and mind and heart, which insures to man

domestic happiness, there beauty reigns in all its strength. Here is a house at hand, hemmed round with fruit trees and flowers, while the blossoming assels of honeysuckle, perfume us as we pass in a the door. Enter and behold that English woman, out of keeping with all the rules of academic beau ty, full and ample in her person, her cheeks gloyvng with vulgar health, her eyes shining with quiet appiness, her children swarming like summer bees, her house shining like a new clock, and her move nents as regular as one of Murry's chronometers. Phere sits her husband, a sleek, contented man, well fed, clean lodged, and softly handled, who ries in the good looks and sagacity of his wife, and eyes her affectionately as he holds the shining tank-ard to his lips, and swallows slowly and with protracted delight the healthy beverage which she has brewed.—Now, that is a beautiful woman; and why is she beautiful? She is beautiful, because the gentleness of her nature and kindness of her heart threw a household halo around her person, adorning her as a honeysuckle adorns an o tree, and impressing her mental image on our minds Such is beauty in my sight—a creation more honorable to nature and more beneficial to man, and in itself infinitely more lovely, even to look upon, than those shapes made according to the line and level of art, which please inexperienced eyes, delude dreamers, fascinate old bachelors, and catch the eve and

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Building for the Meetings of Religious Charitable and Scientific Institutions.—We are glad to find that the Directors of this undertaking have at length obtained a piece of ground, near the former sits of Exeter Change, in the Strand; that it is proposed to begin the building in a few weeks, and to complete it with all possible expedition, according to a highly commodious plan, and on a scale of adequate magnitude. The proposed dimensions of the Great Hall are 130 feet by 76, the area being sufficient to contain 3000 persons. There will be offices for at least 14 Societies, and a large coffee-room, to be placed under the superintendence of a person of known integrity and respectability.—For the accommodation of strangers coming to town to attend the Anniversaries of the different Institutions. The advantages of these arrangements, in promoting convenience, regularity, and despatch, in conducting their public and more private business, are manifest; and indeed a spacious Hall for the meetings of the Societies can no longer be dispensed with. Froemasons' Hall has this year been crowded to overflowing. To many of the meetings tickets of admission can with difficulty be procured, the applications for them being from 3 to 4000, while the number issued is limited to 2000. While they continue to be distinguished by the spirit which has generally characterised them on the present occasion, this great deficiency of accommodation must be considered as a serious evil. The subscriptions in shares of £50 each, already amount to a considerable sum, and we trust the remainder will be supplied with an alacrity commensurate with the utility and importance of the object.

Massachusetts General Hospital.—During the year

Massachusetts General Hospital.—During the year ending in April, 201 patients were received in the surgical, and 354 in the medical department; and during the same time, 207 were discharged or died from the former, and 363 from the latter department. Since the previous report, the loopial has sustained a loss in the death of the excellent matron of the house, the wife of the Superintendent.—The damages of the fire some months since, in the building, have all been repaired at an expense not exceeding as hundred all been repaired at an expense not exceeding six he

also impair public confidence in some degree as to all the other tracts of the same society.

In the present case, however, I see no error to be corrected, except that of your correspondent, who t the last year was 134, viz. \$I\$ males and 53 females. The

whole number removed was 65—38 males and 27 females. There were but five deaths, two of pulmonary consumption, one suicide, one from long and gradual decay, and one of convulsion. The cost of the Asylum for land and buildings, is estimated at \$187,326.

Bronchotomy .- Dr. R. Barrows of Fryeburg, Me. has Bronchotomy.—Dr. R. Barrows of Fryeburg, Me. has twice performed this operation within a year, successfully. The second was on a child of ten months, who was strangled with pieces of bread and meat in the throat. He cut thro' flesh and fat an inch in thickness into the windpipe, and pushed a part of the obstructing substance into the month. Still relief was not effected, because another portion lay below the incision. Passing his probe 3 or 4 inches down, and giving it a sudden whirl, he produced a most violent and convulsive cough, by which the remaining portion was thrown out at the orifice.

Savings' Bank, Boston—The Treasurers's 25th semi-annual report was rendered July 14th. In the last 6 months, the receipts have amounted to \$123,745—Payments of principal, \$114,747,14 ets. The accumulating fund is now \$21,224, on which those will be allowed interest, whose moneys are continued in the bank till 1832. The amount of Funds, being good notes, bank stock, &c. and including cash on hand, is \$986,143,52. The Treasurer remarks, "To the question sometimes put by strangers, whether persons, for whom the Institution was designed, are the only depositors here, the Treasurer answers with confidence, that hardly one case in a thousand is known, where other secure and useful application of the person's money could be made." He adds, "We discourage the continuance of every one's money in our hands, after it has increased to \$550, by not allowing compound interest on it, as by the allowance we encourage every less sum.

#### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Temperance on Staten Island.—A very respectable Temperance Society has already been formed in the township of Castletown. Not long since, as we learn from the Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors on the subject of forming a Richmond County Society. That Board met on Monday last, and gave their unanimous concurrence to the measure, and agreed to call a meeting of the citizens of the County for this purpose, at the village of Richmond, on the second Monday in August.

In Craubury N. J., on the 16th ingt., a very large Grist Mill was raised, by upwards of 100 men, without the use of ordent spirits. When they were assembled, a gentleman put it to vote whether spirits should be used; the vote was unanimous, many litting up both hands.

Progress of Temperance.—The Religious Herald, pub-

manimous, many lifting up both hands, id.

Progress of Temperance.—The Religious Herald, published at Richmond, Va. states, that a letter has been received in Richmond from a merchant in this city, directing the immediate sale of some ardent spirits, assigning as the reason, that if public disapprobation to their use, increases there, as it does here, the article cannot rise. The same paper states that the guager in Richmond has intimated that he must seek some additional employment, as that business has greatly diminished. It is further stated that the business for the above mentioned commission house has, in that are of the above mentioned commission house, has, in that as ticle, ardent spirits, declined one half.

#### CARDS.

CARDS,

Messrs. Willis & Rand,—I wish to acknowledge, thro'
the medium of your paper, the liberality and kindness of
those ladies in my parish, who have made me by their donation, a member for life of the American Home Missionary
Society. I take this opportunity of acknowledging other
favors of the kind. By the generous contributions of badies,
I have been made a member for life of the Am. Education
Society, the Am. Tract Society, and the Palestine Missionary Society: and by the liberality of young gentlemen, I
have been made a member of the Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society. WILLIAM TYLER. Weymouth, July 20, 1829.

The subscriber desires in this public manner to thank the brethren of the Church under his care, for making their Pastora life member of the Seamen's Friend Society—not Pastora life member of the Scamen's Friend Society—not merely to express his gratitude to them, but rather to commend the Society itself to a more general patronage. He has long been and is convinced, that it has urgent claims on the best sympathies and kindest exertions of the friends of good morals and evangelical religion among us. And as its great object has for years had no small share of his own efforts, he would thus give utterance to the wishes and hopes he entertains for its happy and speedy accomplishment.

Boston, July 25, 1829. WM. Jekks.

The subscriber desires to testify her gratitude for the expression of affection recently made by the members of the Fernale Sabbath School of the First Society in Charletown, in contributing Ten Bollars to constitute her a life member of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

Charlestown, July 24, 1829.

B. M. FAY.

The Minutes of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, are now published; and all to whom they are sent, are informed, that they coneist of ten closely printed rheets, and that the work being periodical, is chargeable with fifteen cents postage for any distance under 100 miles, and with twenty five cents postage for a distance over 100 miles; and no more. The whole statistical reports, including ministers and churches, and their post-office address are printed in these pages; together with the entire correspondence of the Assembly.

E. S. ELY, Stated Clerk. Philadelphia, July 17, 1829.

Editors of papers friendly to the Presbyterian Church.

Editors of papers friendly to the Presbyterian Church vill confer a favor by giving publicity to this notice.

## E. & G. MERRIAM

F. & G. MERRIAM

HAVE just published "The Philosophy of a Future State. By Thomas Dick, author of the Christian Philosopher."—Also, Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity. With an Introductory Essay. By Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vicar of Islington.

E. & G. M. will in a few weeks publish "The Christian Hearer: Designed to shew the importance of hearing the word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit. By Rev. Edward Bickerstith." Author of "A Scripture Hole." & & &c.

Help," &c. &c.
Ab .-" Conversations on the Evidences of Chris-

Abs—"Concertations on the Evidences of Christianity: In which the leading arguments of the best author are arranged, developed, and connected with each other For the use of Young Persons and Theological Students—"The Philosophy of Religion." By Thomas Dick.—
"The Scenery of the Heavens Displayed, with the state of the Principle "The Scenery of the Heavens Displayed, with the view of proving and illustrating the doctrine of a Plurality of Worlds." By Thomas Dick.—These works have not latest English editions. Brookfield, July 25, 1829 WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF

THE PRACTICAL VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY.

A PRACTICAL VIEW of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians, in the Higher and Middle Classes in this country, contrasted with Real Christianity. By William Wilberforce, Eq. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vigar of Islington.

by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vigar of Islington.

Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the Dairyman's
Daughter, in a letter says: "I fool is to be a debt of
gratitude, which I owe to God, and to man, to take this affecting opportunity of stating, that to the unsought and unexpected introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's Book on Practical Christianity, I owe, through God's mercy, the first sacred impression which I ever received, as to the spiritual
nature of the Gospel system, the vital character of personal
religion, the corruption of the human heart, and the way of
salvation by Jesus Christ." See his Memoirs, pp. 22, 23.

A resulting of this work is just published and for sale A new edition of this work is just published and for sale CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington St. J. 30.

THE CHRISTIAN PARENT'S ASSISTANT, or, Tales for the Moral and Religious Instruction of Youth, By the author of "Letters on Female Character." Contents—Address to the Mothers of America—Patient Paul. Debt and Danger. The Judicious Legacy. The Pearl of Great Price. The Strife of Tongues. A Mother Indeed, just received and for sale, by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Also, Letters on Female Character. By a Lady of Virginia. Bickersteth on Prayer. Bickersteth's Scripture Help. Motherless Ellen, or the Orphan Children, with their Correspondence. By the author of Sabbath School Scenes. In the press—Narratives of Pious Indian Children, who lived on Marthia's Vineyard, one bundred years ago. By Experience Mayhew. Minister on the Island at that period. THE CHRISTIAN PARENT'S ASSISTANT,

HAWES LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

HAWES' LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

THE Third Edition of Lectures to Young Men, on the Formation of Character, &c. including a Lecture on Reading. By Rev. Joel Hawes, Pastor of the First Church in Hartford, Conn.

Three editions of this popular and valuable work have been called for by the public in the short period of a year. The present edition is from stereotype plates, and is offered at the reduced price of 37 1-2 cents single, and contains the additional Lecture on Reading.

The following is from a review of the work in "the Christian Spectator." "We have read these Lectures with a great deal of pleasure, and are glad a new edition has so soon been called for. We like those loctures, became they are written in a plain, manly and business like style—because they are replete with such instructions, arguments and motives, as should be addressed to every young man in the nation." For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, and July 16. 6w LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

CHRONOLOGY.

JUST published by SHIRLEY & HYDE, Portland, Me. and for sale by the Booksellers generally,—Tables of Contemporary Chronology from the Creation to A.D. 1825.

"Remember the days of Old, consider the years of many

generations."

A work of this character has been long and very much wanted, and it is hoped that this will be found to fill up the vacuum which has hitherto existed in our helps to the advantageous reading and study of history.

July 30.

ANIMAL ECONOMY.

JUST published by SHIRLEY & HYDE, Portland, Me.

Conversations on Animal Economy: Designed for the
instruction of Youth and the perusal of general readers.

By Isane Ray, M. D.

July 20.

VERMONT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. THE Annual Course of Lectures at this Institution, will commence on the last Thursday in August, and continue fifeen weeks. Lectures will be given on the several branches

as follows:
Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by WILLIAM TULLY, M. D.
Surgery and Obstetrics, by Theodore Woodward, M. D.

I. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by ALDEN MARCH, M. D.
Chemistry & Natural History, by Lewis Cabeck, M.D.
Natural Philosophy, by Sold on Foot, A. M.
Free.—For the whole Course, \$45. Matriculation, \$3.
iraduation fee, \$16—for all of which prompt payment will

be required.

N. B. Board, washing and lodging can be obtained in the village at from \$1,25 to \$1,75 per week.

TheoDore Woodward, M. D. Registrer.

Castleton, June, 1829.

N. HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION. THE Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, will commence on Thursday, the 27th August, and continue hirteen weeks.

Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.

By R. D. Mussey, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica,
and Physiology.
By Daniel Oliver, M. D.
Chemistry, Pharmacy and Natural Philosophy. Lectures on Legal Medicine by Phys. 11 Let. A. M. Tickets for the whole course, \$50.

Tickets for the whole course, \$50. Dartmouth College, July 14, 1829. BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMI.

THE Second Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, August 5.

Bradford Academy, July 15, 1829.

Bradford Academy, July 15, 1829.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. SEAMAN, from Providence, has opened a School in Brattle Square, for the instruction of Young Ladies in the elementary and higher branches of an English education. Also in Musick, Drawing and Painting, Filligree highly improved, and Lace work in a very superior styfe, Shell and a variety of other Fancy work. Likewise plain and ornamental Needle Work of almost every description.

Circumstances, unavoidable, rendered it necessary for Mrs. Seaman to change the place of her residence; but having brought with her her assiduity to please and profit her employers, she cannot but hope to obtain a share of public patronage. And as it respects the estimation in which she was held as an instructrees in Providence, it is presumed the following testimonials may be satisfactory to those who

the following testimonials may be satisfactory to those who will have the goodness to encourage her exertions to assist in the support of her children.

Providence, R. I. June 4, 1829.

Mrs. Sarah Seaman has for some time past been patronized in this town as a successful instructress of Young Ladies, and as such is recommended to public patronage in Boston.

THOMAS T. WATERMAN, Pastor of the Richmond Street Congregational Church.

Pagazidanes, June 4, 1829.

of the Richmond Street Congregational Church.

Mrs. Seaman has acquired, in this town, the reputation of a successful Instructress of Young Ladies; and of being peculiarly qualified to teach certain ornamental branches, which are more especially studied by that class of pupils. Parents, in Boston, will, doubtless, find the confidence which they may repose in her skill, amply required.

Pharcellus Church, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Providence.

Providence, June 4, 1829.

The subscriber, having had considerable acquaintance with Mrs. Sarah Seaman, wife of the Rev. James N. Seaman, in happy in stating that he considers her a lady of

man, is happy in stating that he considers her a lady of much respectability, and as an Instructress of Young Ladies, possessing peculiar ingenuity and talents.

Moreover, it should be observed that Mrs. Seaman has

happily succeeded in the exercise of her distinguished abili-ties, and given entire satisfaction to many parents in this town, who have entrusted their daughters to her oversight and instruction.—Certified by JAMES WILSON,
Pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Society in

Providence.

3. Terms made known on applications to Mrs. Sea-MAN, at her Seminary, where specimens of Painting, Lace and Fancy Work may be seen. July 28.

STAGE NOTICE-New Arrangement. The Boston, Lancaster, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls Burlington, Montreal and Quebec

The Boston, Lancaster, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Burlington, Montreal and Que-bec.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE,
Will leave Hastings' Suffolk Hotel, Elm Stree, Boston, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Keene the same evening at 7, leave Keene on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Bellows Falls to breakfast—when it intersects with the various stages, through Chester and Rutland to Whitehall; also thro'Charlestown, Springfield, Woodstock, Monupelier to Burlington; also through Windsor and Handreit of Haverhill. This route is the most expeditions and pleasant to Saratoga Springs by the way of Manchester. Returning, will leave Bellows Falls, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after the arrival of the above mentioned stages, and Fridays, after the arrival of the above mentioned stages. Returning, will leave Bellows Falls, Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays, after the urrival of the above mentioned stages, and arrives at Keene at 5 o'clock, when it intersects with the Mail Stage from Keene, through Ware to Harford, Conleaves Keene Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Boston the same evening at 7. At Lancaster this line intersects with the stage from Worcester to Lowell, both going and returning, making a direct line from Keene to Worcester.

(CC-Books kept at S. Hastings', Suffalk Matel, Elm-St

ter to Lowell, both going and the from Keene to Worcester.

(3)-Books kept at S. Hastings', Suffolk Hotel, Elm-St. and Holland's Coffee House, Howard-St., Boston; and in Keene at S. Horrington's Eagle Hotel.

I. Jewett, for the Proprietors from Boston to Keene.

S. Horrington, for the Proprietors from Keene to Bellows falls.

cop6w[31] Keene, July 15, 1829.

63- AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of Appetite, Headace, Dizzinezs, Wenkness of the Limbs, Contiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following STRONG PROOF

submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen,

Sudden Vt. Sept. 3, 1828. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen,
Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir,—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of indigention, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance undicalwid, dicting exercises, and the more fashionable Specific—water so Saratogs. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years lad resisted a

decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully, MASON KNAPEN, Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Fost Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Str.—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of

Sira,—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsin, attended with pain in the side and stomach, lose of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my aituation; but they proved ineffectual. At leat by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

35 Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of ial of the above medicine.

Of Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of

10 Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is ed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

ed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

Sold by Lowe & Reed, 44, Hanover-street, and Jil.
State-street; Brewer & Brothers, 92, and John I. Brown.
425, Washington, opposite Essex-street; Joseph Kilder.
90, and R. Cole, 155, Court-street; D. Noyes, 12, Market street, Boston.—Kilder & Co. Charlestown.—Which the development of the Principal towns in New England.—Price 75 cents per box. 6m July 2

NO. 33....V

to A.

DICI

RELIGIOU

MESSES. EDITORS, marks upon an "address July 4, 1829; at the lay New Cherch, now build Society," by the Rev. mine handed me the follow after the address we How it strikes a stration.

CON Stranger. Who

er, did you say? Inhabitant. Yes, S. He implies the exclusive. But him. And the plate a house "erected by ciety." Is there no I. Yes, the Fir

worships in that street; with which is gational Church, the gational Church, the years since.
S. What then d'Congregational So such a bitter cry exclude you from be
L. You must ask S. But have the

S. And what is The Keene Congr I. Certainly. When was it Three or fou

ber exactly.

S. But you say, tence for "more the I. Yes—I think s. Does any one gregational Church to the foundation o

io the foundation of I. None.
S. You surprise do they exclude you hing themselves "Church," implying I. You must as stand language bethe so much more e

be so much more e the house is " dedic I. I understand
S. They exclud They exclud church and society, you idolaters, or at
I. You must as
S. What sort of

that the Unitarian's While they condem Trinitarian's God is worshippers, "tru praises in honor of must maintain that pers of "the only to I. You remem ing them less,"-"
S. Yes; it would

who worship not the who we corship not the who do! & that he d tance with God dep ing with Unitarian can be accepted, as God, as by worship.

I. Perhaps you must ask them abo S. But what di Refrain from us.

"Refrain from us, he account "the v who "attack or re-L. They went s. Did any one

S. Did they ge tablishment that the Some think old going off?
I. None.
S. What then

hey had no mee thought themselves I. No. We let And at last we bouthey claimed!

S. You surpris religious controver

L. O yes. The
dard, preached a Se
preme Divinity and
which was publishe
Nelson, and at their
not intended to inter the minister of the "attacked and opposition "takes the Bi S. And what for I. The Rev. M

marks in an able, S. What follo I. A "Reply ister, in which id about "exclus ough it was muc S. What follow I. Mr. Robins

loing it very good ian temper," as soot the "Reply" exhi S. What come L. The Keene hat he called what he canted an aisrepresentations, ness in controvers, exposure of the Reness; and some the Robinson, by person more notice of these the last wo have the last wo

S. What next I. Mr. R. publicaure. But he w was nothing in the embittered." You surpris ot the minister, o

regational Societ